

# Law Enforcement News

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## Cops seek help against Asian gang problem

*Cultural barriers, victims' distrust are major obstacles for police*

Officials in some states are crying "uncle" — as in "Uncle Sam" — as they seek Federal help in combating a growing problem with Southeast Asian crime organizations which prey almost exclusively on law-abiding Asian immigrants who are too distrustful of American law enforcement to ask for help.

In some cities, the problem has become so severe in recent years that police departments have formed special units that specifically target the Asian gangs. Yet most agencies concede that the biggest obstacle they face in combating the gangs is first gaining the trust of im-

migrants whose cultural traditions make them wary of reporting crimes and identifying suspects.

Language barriers often compound the problem further, along with the solidly-entrenched expectation, based on experience in other lands, of extortion by police.

Explained Henry Der, executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action: "Without the fluent use of English, one is vulnerable to criminal activity and it's very difficult for that person to have sufficient confidence to communicate with police and other officials."

The criminals who prey on

these immigrants are well aware of the problems police face and seek to capitalize on those obstacles.

### Distrust of Banks

"To have that knowledge is very helpful in doing a crime," said Peter Van Arsdale, a Ph.D. in cultural anthropology who coordinates the refugee assistance program for the State Division of Mental Health in California.

Criminals, for instance, know that most immigrants do not trust banks, and thus will convert their cash into gold and jewelry which is then hidden in their homes.

Denver Police Detective Joel

Humphrey described a typical example, in which seven armed Vietnamese forced their way into the home of Vo Van Than and tied up Than, his wife and their five children with electrical cords and shredded sheets. They then thoroughly searched the house and forced Than to go back to his store and open up the safe, which they ransacked. They brought Than back to his family and threatened them with death if the police were notified.

According to Humphrey, Denver has proved to be an appealing place for the highly mobile Asian criminals to "cool out." The city has an Asian

population of 5,000 to 7,000, and as with other cities that have large Asian populations, criminals can simply blend in and disappear. Police confusion over Asian names also hinders identification.

According to a report on the status of organized crime, released by California Attorney General John Van de Kamp, the state's Asian gang problem is so serious that he is asking for "help from Federal agencies with international expertise and authority to mount an effective counterattack."

### Filling a Mafia Void

Van de Kamp noted that the American Mafia has only a small stake in criminal activity in California, while such criminal enterprises as the Hong Kong-based Triad gangs and the Wah Ching and United Bamboo gangs

Continued on Page 7

## Retaking city blocks from drug dealers, DC cops revive 'play street' concept to reach out to youths

Police in Washington, D.C., are taking it to the streets once again this summer with their "play street" program, designed to make some of the city's more dangerous blocks into safe havens for children who would otherwise have to stay indoors because of the prevalence of crime and drug dealing in their neighborhoods.

First tested last summer, the program involves blocking off selected streets within the city's 3rd Police District from Monday through Thursday so that children can participate in organized games and activities with community relations of-

ficers. "It sets up a structured play time for children," said Officer Ronald Hampton, the program's creator.

"We have some games, chairs and tables, a volleyball net we set up and we open up the fire hydrants," he said. "While we have them in that 'captured environment' we talk to them about saying no to drugs and about getting involved in youth crime prevention programs. It also gives us an opportunity to get parents involved if they are home during the day."

Officers in the program work out of uniform, Hampton said, which allows residents to see

police engaging in activities apart from law enforcement. "It has both a community relations value and a public relations value," he said.

The six officers in the program, all members of the Community Relations Unit, are also involved in various community relations programs with children during the school year, including the Officer Friendly program, in which one officer — "Officer Friendly" — teaches safety to elementary school children.

"When they see us playing with them in the summer," said Hampton, "we have already established a relationship with them."

The program was especially designed for areas where there is a considerable amount of open-air drug sales. Although the officers are working out of uniform, it is evident that they are police, which Hampton said serves to "displace" dealers on that street.

"Normally those kids in the neighborhood would not get a chance to play on the street because of the drug trafficking going on and the steady stream of cars coming down the street," he pointed out.

The activities run from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., when most people are working, said Hampton. If a

Continued on Page 7

## DoJ said to miscount hate crimes

The tally of hate-motivated incidents recorded by the Justice Department's Community Relations Service for 1986 is "ludicrous," according to human rights officials, who recently called for a national data bank to keep track of bias-related incidents occurring around the country.

The Justice Department unit maintains that there were 276 violent, bias-related incidents last year, while the activists gathered at the annual conference of the International Association of Official Human Rights Agencies last month asserted that thousands of such incidents occur each year.

Joan Weiss, director of the National Institute Against Prejudice and Violence, said that the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith reported nearly 900 anti-Semitic incidents alone for 1986. The state of Maryland, she said, reported 423 bias incidents last year, in addition to the 43 cross burnings, bombings and arsons to prevent people from moving into new neighborhoods that were reported in 1985 and 1986.

The National Gay and Lesbian Task Force recorded nearly 5,000 bias incidents against homosexuals last year. Most jurisdictions, however, do not include anti-gay violence in their bias-crime statistics.

### The MIDAS touch:

## Push-pin maps catch up to computer age

Law enforcement officials can now begin to give serious thought to putting their push-pins back in the supply cabinet and discarding their weathered city street maps, thanks to new computer software that will enable police to trace patterns of criminal activity by using a system which combines the speed and accuracy of computerized maps with the analytical capabilities of a database.

The system, known as MIDAS (for Map Information Display and Analysis System), was designed by Mapping Information Systems Corporation (MapInfo) of Troy, N.Y., and has been on the market since early this year. The MIDAS software, which costs under \$1,000, is designed to run on any IBM PC

XT, AT or 100-percent compatible microcomputer with 640 kilobytes of memory, a hard disk drive and a DOS of 2.0 or higher. While the software works best with color graphics monitors, it can also work with monochrome adapters.

"With MIDAS, public safety professional can instantly see on the screen the geographic relationships and trends associated with the numbers and addresses in their existing files," said Sean O'Sullivan, president of MapInfo.

MIDAS was created when O'Sullivan completed the design of an electronic map and tracking system for automobiles three years ago. It is said to be the fastest microcomputer mapping system in the world, as well as the most inexpensive. Moreover,

MIDAS can tap into existing databases for mapping purposes, something a microcomputer could not previously do.

MapInfo supplies digital maps of over 300 different metropolitan areas, complete with all rivers, bridges and street names and every address on blocks and sides of streets. A new map can be created by using a keyboard, mouse or digitizer.

"There really has been a lot of interest by police departments," O'Sullivan told Law Enforcement News. "They are really trying to respond to what they see as a need."

Capable of utilizing data either in raw files or from the user's existing data bases, MIDAS can operate with the data-base programs most commonly used by

police agencies, including dBase III Plus or any ASCII-format text file.

Geographical data entered into MIDAS can be color-coded to distinguish between different types of information. For example, those house burglaries in which only cash was taken could be coded blue, while homes in which property was stolen could be coded red.

With a single command, the user can then call up all pertinent data on those locations, such as homeowners names and incidents from the original police reports.

In addition, new codes can be used to form a subgroup, such as all houses robbed in the early morning hours, or to overlay new information, such as other types of

Continued on Page 7



# Around the Nation

## Northeast

**MARYLAND** — Takoma Park Police Chief A. Tony Fisher, who resigned more than three months ago in a clash with city officials, withdrew his resignation last month after negotiating with Mayor Stephen J. Del Giudice. Fisher has headed the 33-member department for more than three and a half years.

**NEW JERSEY** — In five separate rulings recently, the state Supreme Court reaffirmed and strengthened the right of police to pursue and investigate drunken-driving cases aggressively. The rulings upheld a wide range of police practices regarding the administration of Breathalyzer tests.

**NEW YORK** — The head of the Suffolk County Police Department's racial and religious bias unit was transferred from the unit last month because of pressure from the Jewish community. Detective Sgt. Israel Horowitz was reassigned to supervisory duties at the Suffolk District Attorney's office following complaints that the bias unit was insensitive to anti-Semitism. He was replaced by Deputy Inspector Vincent Sullivan.

The state Public Employment Relations Board last month upheld the drug testing of state troopers where there is a reasonable suspicion of on-the-job drug use. The board said the contract between the State Police and the State Troopers Police Benevolent Association permits such testing.

A second officer from the scandal-plagued 77th Precinct in New York City was acquitted last month on charges he stole crack from drug dealers and sold the drugs for profit. James Day, 25, still faces charges of burglary, official misconduct and possession of marijuana in connection with the 77th Precinct investigation.

**PENNSYLVANIA** — Four members of the Pagans motorcycle club were indicted by a Federal grand jury recently on charges that they tried to control the sale of amphetamines in Chester County through an organized policy of assaults and death threats. The indictments capped a Federal investigation of the Pagans that began more than seven years ago.

## Southeast

**ALABAMA** — The two-man police force in Hillsboro quit early last month, citing dangerous

patrol cars and low pay. The town has had 6 police chiefs and 18 officers in the past two years.

A speed-limit increase to 65 miles per hour was approved by the Governor last month for rural sections Interstate highway.

**ARKANSAS** — Violent crimes rose 14 percent in the state in 1986, according to a recent report.

**FLORIDA** — State highway safety commissioner Leonard Mellon said recently that a 26-percent jump in alcohol-related traffic fatalities last year is the result of better record-keeping and not indicative of an increase in drunken driving. He said that previously some alcohol-related deaths occurring after police officers left a hospital were not reported.

**GEORGIA** — Loganville's three police officers quit July 13 to protest the firing of Chief Russell Pirtle. Mayor Renee Unterman charged Pirtle with mismanaging the police department. Unterman said the officers will be replaced, and Walton County deputies will patrol the town of 2,000 in the meantime.

**MISSISSIPPI** — The state Board of Corrections has voted to permit the sale of condoms in prisons and screen 1,000 incoming inmates for the AIDS virus. So far, six inmates are said to have AIDS or are carriers of the deadly disease.

State officials say moonshining is growing in the state once again. During the past fiscal year, agents seized 57 stills, a 14-percent increase over the year before.

**TENNESSEE** — Members of the Guardian Angels safety patrol met with law enforcement officials in Chattanooga recently to discuss the need for a crime-fighting chapter in that city.

**VIRGINIA** — The U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit has rejected an appeal from state troopers in southwest Virginia who claimed that the state violated their rights by paying troopers in northern Virginia a salary differential. The state police has paid the salary differential since 1974.

## Midwest

**ILLINOIS** — Oak Park's new police chief is William Kohnke, who most recently served four years as police chief of Battle Creek, Mich.

**KENTUCKY** — The U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration has disbanded its task force at the Greater Cincinnati International Airport in Florence. The DEA said drug smugglers have largely diverted their trafficking to cars.

The Louisville Police Department is said to be considering a plan to provide officers with lists of AIDS victims, following a recent incident in which officers came in contact with the blood of an AIDS carrier.

**MICHIGAN** — For the first time since the State Police established its Trooper of the Year award in 1961, a female trooper has been singled out for the honor. Deborah Lapp, 35, a trooper since 1977, was named as the 1986 winner last month, for which she received \$2,000 and a plaque.

Nearly 3,000 police officers from as far away as Boston attended funeral services last month for Inkster police officers Clay Hoover, Daniel Dubiel and Sgt. Ira Parker. The three were killed July 10 when they attempted to serve a bad-check warrant on a woman and her three sons.

Gov. James J. Blanchard last month vetoed a bill that would have raised the speed limit to 65 miles per hour on rural Interstate highways. Blanchard is the first governor to veto a speed-limit increase since Congress permitted states do so earlier this year.

Former Detroit Police Commander Rufus Anderson was awarded \$110,000 by a jury last month in a lawsuit in which he claimed that he was demoted because he refused to sign an undated letter of resignation. Anderson was demoted to lieutenant on Jan. 31, 1984, after he refused to sign the resignation letter requested of all officers above the rank of lieutenant. He now works for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. Lawyers for the City of Detroit said there would be an appeal.

**OHIO** — Richland County Sheriff Richard Petty, 50, was convicted last month of covering up the confession of his campaign manager's daughter to an arson-for-profit scheme.

Police Officer Grant W. Tansel of Bowling Green has been named Ohio's "Outstanding Law Officer for 1987" by the American Legion. Tansel, 32, is a 10-year veteran of the Bowling Green force, and has been its crime-prevention officer since 1984, when the position was created.

## Plains States

**IOWA** — The Newton Police Department got a new member recently, in the form of a German shepherd named Storm. The city spent \$5,700 to set up a canine unit, which includes Storm and his partner, Officer Dave Collins. The two underwent three months of training with the Minneapolis police canine squad.

A divided Iowa Court of Appeals ruled last month that it was unreasonable to expect a convicted murderer to pay \$16,500 in restitution when he only earns \$69.12 a month from his prison job. The court sent the restitution bill back to a lower court for further review.

Campus police at Iowa State University have asked the university's board of regents for permission to carry guns on duty. If successful, they will become the state's first armed university police. Iowa State students are said to oppose the request.

## Southwest

**TEXAS** — Twenty-four officers of the Houston Police Department staged a bicycle relay from their police headquarters to San Diego, Calif., as part of their efforts to raise money and awareness to benefit the research, patient aid and educational programs of the Texas Gulf Coast Chapter of the Leukemia Society of America. The riders shoved off from Houston on July 27, with hopes of arriving in San Diego the following Friday, July 31. The officers hope to raise about \$55,000 as a result of the bike ride.

Gov. Bill Clements has proposed a \$408-million expansion of the state prison system, which would allow the state to house an additional 19,346 inmates over the next four years. The prison system currently holds a maximum of 38,000 inmates.

The Texas Court of Criminal Appeals ruled last month that it is unconstitutional for prosecutors to videotape a child's testimony and show the tape to jurors in child-abuse cases. The court agreed with arguments that the videotape denied a defendant his constitutional right to confront witnesses against him.

The FBI has added one-time Houston Ku Klux Klan leader Louis Ray Beam Jr. to its "10 most wanted" list. He is one of 15 white-supremacist radicals indicted in April on charges of plotting the overthrow of the Government.

A Federal judge has dismissed the Plano Police Department as a defendant in the \$8-million suit stemming from the false arrest and conviction of Lenell Geter for armed robbery five years ago.

The Alvarado Police Department is back in the pursuit business, after a used-car dealer donated a new Ford LTD Crown Victoria to the force to replace a slow, diesel-powered Audi that police had been using, generally

without success, to chase violators.

**UTAH** — Duchesne County Sheriff's Deputy Tom Angle resigned last month following the accidental shooting death of Lieut. Gerry Ivie on July 2. No charges were filed against Angle, who reportedly mistook Ivie for a suspect at a police roadblock.

## Far West

**CALIFORNIA** — Santa Ana Police Sgt. Richard T. Long won a \$20,000 judgment against the American Civil Liberties Union last month after a jury agreed that the ACLU had discriminated against him when he was insulted and ejected from a public seminar on police surveillance practices that the group held in 1980. Claiming that he was "fingered as a spy," Long said the publicity about the incident destroyed his work as the police department's community relations officer.

Sgt. Frank Hutchins of the San Francisco County Sheriff's Department last month received the 1987 Friends of the Human Rights Commission award for his outstanding contributions to human rights. Hutchins is director of the Sheriff's Eviction Assistance Program, which assists elderly, handicapped and indigent civil evictees in the county. Mayor Dianne Feinstein proclaimed July 15 as "Sgt. Frank Hutchins Day" in San Francisco in further recognition of his efforts.

Los Gatos Police Chief Frank Acosta has been named to the chief's job in Milpitas, replacing James Murray, who retired July 31. Acosta became Los Gatos' chief in 1983, following 18 years with the Palo Alto Police Department.

**NEVADA** — Following Reno Police Chief Robert Bradshaw's announced reorganization of the police department next January, volunteers have joined police in surveying 4,200 residents to find out what police services are needed.

**WASHINGTON** — The Tacoma City Council plans to hire a private firm to train police in "cultural awareness," as part of an effort to improve communication between police and minority groups.

Dennis R. Richards, a 20-year veteran of the Vancouver Police Department, has been named as the new police chief in Gig Harbor. He replaces Jim Pettersen, who resigned last October and then asked to be reinstated. The mayor rejected his request.



## Civil-rights veteran gets job of reconciling police, minority groups in Dallas

Efforts to reconcile the minority community in Dallas with the city's police department, after the force was ranked number one in fatal police shootings nationwide for the second year in a row [see LEN, July 14, 1987], are now largely in the hands of Levi Williams, the department's new community affairs director.

Williams is a veteran of the civil rights movement of the 1960's who took his lumps at the hands of cattle prod-wielding police officers in the Deep South. A firm believer in the nonviolent philosophy of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, he maintains that the only way the conflicts between the police department and the city's minority community can be resolved is through the King approach.

"The job is an ambassador, a liaison," Williams said of his new position. "One of my friends told me I'm an interpreter of languages."

Williams was hired by the Dallas Police Department in 1974 as a counselor for its First Offender Program, becoming supervisor of the program in 1981. Although he began his new assignment in community affairs on June 1, the position is still awaiting formal approval by the City Council.

One of his first chores in the community relations post is ascertaining what each side's complaints are. He does this by meeting with community groups and relaying their comments to Police Chief Billy Prince.

In addition to meeting with

many black leaders, Williams has also been speaking to many blacks who are not identified as leaders to get their perceptions as well. In the process, he says he has learned that there are not as many minority residents who are unhappy with the police as the media would have people believe.

"I attended a town hall meeting in West Dallas and a lot of people were praising the police department," he said. "There was criticism, too, of course."

It seems to Williams, however, that "everybody's mad at everybody." Since the fatal shootings by police of two black senior citizens earlier this year, an "explosion" has occurred on "the negative side," according to Williams, who does not expect his job to be easy.

Moreover, Williams has had to prove that he is not merely "a cushion" for Chief Prince, but rather an individual who can understand the problems of the black community.

"Once they meet me and realize that Levi Williams is a person who has spent his time in life dealing with people — not just black people, but people in general — they do understand that I can see the problems that minorities are experiencing, and that my goal is to help solve those problems regardless of what we have to do."

One of the major problems, he said, is that when an incident happens in a minority community, it prompts people to think back to every time they have been treated

Continued on Page 14

Prime time, crime time:

## Kentucky PD's in video link

It only takes about 30 minutes on Interstate 75 for police to drive across Boone, Kenton and Campbell counties in the northernmost section of Kentucky. But with no regular daily communication between the 30 or so city and suburban departments in the area, information can take substantially longer to circulate.

That dilemma should soon become so much ancient history, however, due to the efforts of a Covington, Ky., police specialist, Gary Linn, who has coordinated a plan to link the departments via cable television so that nearly instantaneous communication can be established.

"I don't know where the idea came from," said Linn, "you just start talking about things and then you got yourself a project."

The project has the official backing of the Northern Kentucky Police Chiefs' Association, which has incorporated the effort and set up a Law Enforcement News Network advisory board. The Storer Cable Company, which supplies cable TV service to the three counties, donated \$28,000 in equipment to the participating agencies.

The project is certain to make a major difference in the way the area is policed, according to Assistant Chief Tom Henry of Covington. "Right now we have a large communication gap," he said. "This is one way of dealing with that on a daily basis."

Linn said the project envisions a three-pronged goal. Public-service messages will be sent to general viewers on channel B-22.

During certain parts of the day, audio and video scramblers will be used to permit only police departments to pick up the cablecasts. "Each department will have its own reporter who will be responsible for calling into the studio pertinent data that they would like to share with the rest of the departments," Linn explained. It could be a picture or something."

In addition, a daily newscast for police is planned by departments within the area in order to exchange information that may help to solve investigations. "If one department is experiencing a rash of burglaries," Linn said, "a certain method of operation used may be important to another department. Another department may have a license number they want to air."

The cable station will also be used to exchange training tapes, said Linn, which would mean that only one videotape would have to be purchased to train several departments. Training tapes could also be produced by an individual department using the television studios of Northern Kentucky University's West Campus. Each department could

conceivably have its own video training library.

"We're talking with the state police about the crime lab in Frankfort," Linn said, "and we're hoping to do an entire video manual in the lab on evidence collection."

The project has gotten considerable help from radio and television students at the university and from volunteer groups. In fact, one volunteer turned out to be a TV commercial technician who recently retired from Proctor & Gamble but wanted to keep a hand in his craft. "I hope we can get him and hang on to him," said Linn.

So far, the program has primarily shown public-safety films, such as swimming and boating safety programs from the Red Cross and drug-enforcement messages from the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration. The messages have been broadcast twice a week since June. According to Chief Robert Shields of the Southgate Police Department, the scrambled programming for law enforcement will be on-line by Sept. 1.

Shields, who is secretary of the network's advisory board and

Continued on Page 6

## Police memorial goes back to drawing board

Law enforcement should not memorialize its dead in such a "prominent space" as the Ellipse in Washington, D.C., according to the National Capital Memorial Commission, which recently rejected plans to build a major landscape memorial on that site.

Despite impassioned pleas from law enforcement leaders, including Darrel Stephens, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum (PERF), Robert Scully, president of the National Association of Police Organizations, and Sterling Epps of the Federal Law Enforcement Officers Association, the government commission said that a space such as the Ellipse should be used only to memorialize "Presidents or future wars."

The law enforcement memorial on the Ellipse, which was presented to the commission several months ago, was designed by Davis Buckley, a Washington architect, and was to consist of two rows of flowering trees, a directory of the names of slain law enforcement officers and other law enforcement symbolism blended in.

With the rejection by the commission, however, a totally new design will have to be conceived, according to Jan Scruggs, the project director for the National Law Enforcement Officers' Memorial Fund. The tree design was basically the only one that would work on the Ellipse, he said.

Scruggs was the guiding hand behind the Vietnam Veterans Memorial, one of the most visited monuments in the capital.

The rejection of the Ellipse site was not taken lightly by backers of the police memorial. "This is an insult to our nation's 600,000 law enforcement officers and they're in no mood to stand for it," said Craig W. Floyd, executive director of the memorial fund.

Suzanne Sawyer, executive director of the group Concerns Of Police Survivors (COPS), charged that the commission members "obviously don't think that police are important enough to warrant the type of prominent memorial that we have proposed for law enforcement, and they're dead wrong."

According to Scruggs, the memorial fund has regrouped and is working again with the commission after "this initial snafu."

"We're working toward a site that is mutually agreeable," he said, "and quite possibly it's a site called Judiciary Square, which is right at the intersection of D.C.'s Superior Court and the U.S. Court of Military Appeals. It is in walking distance of the Mall and near a subway stop."

It is also large enough, he said, so that the annual ceremonies for police memorial week can be held there.

"The space will afford us the opportunity to have a more traditional memorial," said Scruggs.

## Federal File

A roundup of criminal justice-related activities within the Federal Government.

### ★ Federal Bureau of Investigation

Following a four-month search that appeared to lead to dead ends on several occasions, President Reagan last month nominated U.S. District Judge William S. Sessions as the new director of the FBI. Sessions, 57, has been a member of the Federal bench in the Western District of Texas since 1974. He previously served as chief of the government operations section of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, and for three years as U.S. Attorney for Western Texas. Known as a law-and-order judge, Sessions reportedly made it known as early as last March that he would be interested in the FBI directorship. If confirmed by the Senate, he would succeed William H. Webster, who was also a Federal judge when named to the FBI job in 1978. Webster resigned before the end of his 10-year FBI term to become Director of Central Intelligence this past May.

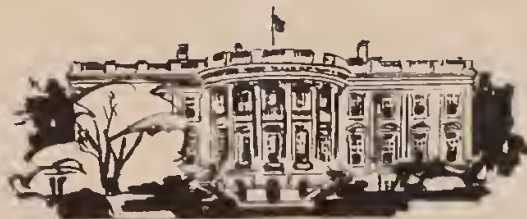
### ★ Department of Transportation

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole has ordered the Federal Aviation Administration to get tougher with airlines — imposing fines if necessary — if lax security is found at airport security checkpoints. A Congressional report

recently found that one in five mock weapons carried through checkpoints in FAA tests were never detected. [See LEN, July 14, 1987.] Dole told the FAA to increase its spot checks and tests of security personnel and "target specific airlines or security contractors whose performance is consistently substandard."

### ★ Department of Justice

The Community Relations Service has issued a publication that provides police agencies with guidelines to prevent violent encounters between police and citizens. The booklet, "Principles of Good Policing: Avoiding Violence Between Police and Citizens," was developed by CRS staff in conjunction with Police Chief Frank E. Amoroso of Portland, Me., Chief Lee P. Brown of Houston, former Chief Charles M. Rodriguez of San Antonio, and Darrel Stephens, executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum. The booklet stresses the notion that the values on which a police agency operates are basic to determining its relationship with citizens, and includes a section on how a police agency can develop a set of operating values. "The underlying assumption of this publication," noted acting CRS director Wallace Warfield, "is that a police force and the community it serves must reach a consensus on the values which guide that force."





# People and Places

## Three's company

For only the third time in village history, Schaumburg, Ill., has a new police chief, as Robert M. Hammond stepped down on June 5 and Kenneth Alley, a captain in charge of the department's investigative division, took command of the department.

In an emotional swearing-in speech, Alley credited his wife, family and "the camaraderie of the people on the force" for helping him achieve the post of chief.

The 44-year-old Alley has been with the Schaumburg police since 1969, following stints as a patrolman in the nearby towns of Park Ridge and Morton Grove. In accepting the new job, he pledged to "hold our honor above reproach."

Although village leaders are pleased with the elevation of Alley to the top spot, former Chief Hammond will be sorely missed in Schaumburg.

The chief of police for six years, Hammond began as a volunteer reserve officer 25 years ago when the force consisted of Schaumburg's first police chief, Martin J. Conroy, and two other officers.

"I was just talking to some people one day and I found out they were looking for some volunteers," Hammond said. "It was a community service activity. That's the way it looked at the time."

At 25, Hammond gave up his job as an airline cargo officer and became a full-time policeman.

Watching the department grow from 3 to 106 sworn officers, Hammond has been credited with making the Schaumburg Police Department one of the most respected suburban forces in northwestern Illinois.

Under his administration, the department became the first in the state to win accreditation. He is also credited with setting up the department's record-keeping system and creating its detective bureau.

Although some felt the 50-year-old Hammond too young to be retiring, he explained, "I put my 25 years in and I felt it was time to retire and collect my pension. It's time for something new."

Said village president AIL Larson: "I think Chief Hammond is retiring at an awfully young age, but I understand that. I'd feel a lot worse if Alley wasn't going to be his replacement."

Hammond will be taking on a new job doing customer relations

work with a Chicago alarm company.

## Testing, 1, 2, 3...

Gordon Taylor, who was ousted last year as sheriff of Grand Forks County, N.D., because of drunken driving, recently failed a Civil Service test to become police chief in East Grand Forks, Minn.

Taylor was removed from office by Gov. George Sinner in April 1986 after the sheriff was arrested for the third time in four years on drunken driving charges. Although he was acquitted on the most recent charge in December, he still has 1981 and 1984 drunken driving convictions on his North Dakota record.

The sheriff of Grand Forks for 11 years, Taylor was one of 17 applicants for the job in East Grand Forks. Although five passed the exam, Mayor Louis Murray declared all of them unsuitable and reopened the search, according to the Minneapolis Star-Tribune.

"I'm in favor of getting a real strong police chief," said Murray, "and it doesn't look like we were going to get one."

While Taylor passed the initial screening process, said Dale Skyberg, executive secretary of the local Civil Service board, he was one of four who failed the three-hour exam, which was described by Skyberg and Murray as very difficult.

"There were some other candidates I thought would make a wonderful chief that didn't pass," said Murray. "It was a tough exam."

## The fires of love

The Chicago Police Department, like many other police agencies in Illinois and throughout the country, did its part this summer to help the mentally retarded, as officers participated in a four-part "Torch Run" as part of a fund-raising effort for the Special Olympics.

Chicago Police Superintendent Fred Rice and other officials were present at the torch-lighting ceremony held in the city's Civic Center Plaza on June 16, when several handicapped children lit a torch that was then carried by of-



## Their hero

Two-year-old Kara Lee Whitehead and her mother joined a group of current and former Texas Rangers recently for the unveiling of a portrait of Stan Guffey, a Ranger who was killed in the line of duty during the rescue of Kara Lee from kidnappers last January. Guffey was the first Ranger to die in the line of duty in nine years. Ron Van Raalte

ficers over a 168-mile relay that ended in Bloomington, Ill.

The Chicago police delegation was led by the city's number-two cop, First Deputy Superintendent John Jemilo, who ran three 10-mile segments of the relay between Chicago and Normal, Ill.

"It was great running through the countryside and farmland," Jemilo said, "although it was a little hot." Temperatures reached 90 degrees each day during the run.

The Chicago PD was also represented by officers James Casell, James Cadge, Patrice Williams, Noreen Walker and Robert Roberts, all of whom also participated in the 1986 run. They were among nearly 10,000 police officers from around the state who joined in the run.

In addition to being great fun, said Jemilo, the run offered "a way of participating in a very worthwhile cause to bring the message of the needs of this group in our society to people in general."

The Torch Run is expected to raise \$4 million for the Special Olympics, the world's largest program of athletic training and competition for retarded and handicapped children and adults.

Law enforcement first got involved in the Special Olympics when six police officers from Wichita, Kan., were asked to provide security at the Kansas Special Olympics in 1980. The officers were so moved by the event that they wanted to involve the entire department. That led to the first Law Enforcement Torch Run, held in 1983 in Kansas.

This year nearly 30,000 police officers from every state in the union and from nine foreign countries participated in Special Olympics Torch Runs as preludes to the Seventh International Summer Special Olympic Games,

which were held from July 31 to Aug. 8 in South Bend, Ind.

## Double feature

The humanitarian contributions made to law enforcement by Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown recently earned him the Robert Lamb Humanitarian Award, presented by the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives.

Brown, who implemented a policy of restraint in the use of deadly force and smoother relations between the department and the public, said that the "personal and professional recognition" he received as a result of the NOBLE award would not have been possible without "the strong commitment Houston police officers have toward maintaining the highest standards of policing as they deliver quality police services."

The award is presented annually to the member of NOBLE who has contributed to law enforcement the most in terms of human relations, human welfare and the use of deadly force.

The prize honors Robert Lamb Jr., a member of NOBLE who has been a leader and philanthropist in the law enforcement field for many years.

Brown's selection for the Lamb award represented a double honor for the Houston police chief, who had previously been chosen as the 1987 winner of the Leadership Award presented by the Police Executive Research Forum.

The PERF award, which was presented on May 19, recognizes an individual who has made outstanding contributions to the

field of law enforcement.

Said PERF president Neil Behan, the police chief of Baltimore County, Md.: "Chief Brown has had a dramatic, positive impact on law enforcement in Houston since he assumed the role of chief of police in 1982. He has implemented a community-oriented approach to police service that has served as a model for police agencies throughout the United States."

### Law Enforcement News

**John Collins**  
Publisher

**Marie Rosen**  
Associate Publisher

**Peter Dodenhoff**  
Editor

**Jennifer Nislow**  
Staff Writer

**April Doenges**  
Subscriptions

Contributing Writers: Ordway P. Burden, Jonah Triebwasser

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## What They Are Saying

"The job is an ambassador, a liaison. One of my friends told me I'm an interpreter of languages."

— Levi Williams, the newly-appointed community-affairs director of the Dallas Police, on his job of patching-up police-minority relations. (3:1)



# Society's safety outweighs personal liberty

As a general rule of thumb in American jurisprudence, the purpose of bail has been to assure the



## Supreme Court Briefs

Jonah Triebwasser

presence of a defendant at trial. But rules can easily be broken, as seen in this issue's case from the U.S. Supreme Court.

### The Bail Reform Act

In response to what the U.S. Senate termed "the alarming problem of crimes committed by persons on release," Congress formulated the Bail Reform Act of 1984 as the solution to a perceived crisis in the Federal courts. By providing for sweeping changes in both the way Federal courts consider bail applications and the circumstances under which bail is granted, Congress hoped to "give the courts adequate authority to make release decisions that give appropriate recognition to the danger a person may pose to others if released."

To this end, the act requires a judicial officer to determine whether an arrestee shall be detained, providing that "if, after a hearing... the judicial officer

finds that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required and the safety of any other person and the community, he shall order the detention of the person prior to trial." (Emphasis added.)

The arrestee is provided with a number of procedural safeguards. He may request the presence of counsel at the detention hearing, he may testify and present witnesses in his behalf, as well as proffer evidence, and he may cross-examine other witnesses at the hearing. If the judicial officer finds that no condition of pretrial release can reasonably assure the safety of other persons and the community, he must state his findings of fact in writing, and support his conclusion with "clear and convincing evidence."

The judicial officer is not given unbridled discretion in making the detention determination. The hearing officer must consider the nature and seriousness of the charges, the weight and merit of the Government's evidence against the arrestee, the arrestee's background and characteristics, and the nature and seriousness of the danger posed by the suspect's release. Should a judicial officer order detention, the detainee is entitled to an ex-

pedited appellate review of the detention order.

### Facts of the Case

Anthony Salerno and Vincent Cafaro were arrested on March 21, 1986, after being charged in a 29-count indictment alleging various violations under the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) Act, mail and wire fraud offenses, extortion, and various criminal gambling violations. The RICO counts alleged 35 acts of racketeering activity, including fraud, extortion, gambling and conspiracy to commit murder. At their arraignment, the Government moved to have Salerno and Cafaro detained pursuant to the Bail Reform Act, on the ground that no condition of release would assure the safety of the community or any person. The District Court held a hearing at which the Government made a detailed presentation of evidence. The Government's case showed that Salerno was the head of the Genovese organized crime family, and that Cafaro was a "captain" in the Genovese organization. According to the Government's presentation, which was based in large part on conversations intercepted by a court-ordered wiretap, the two defendants had participated in wide-ranging con-

spiracies to aid their illegitimate enterprises through violent means. The Government also offered the testimony of two of its trial witnesses, who would assert that Salerno personally participated in two murder conspiracies. Salerno opposed the motion for detention, challenging the credibility of the Government's witnesses. He offered the testimony of several character witnesses as well as a letter from his doctor stating that he was suffering from a serious medical condition. Cafaro presented no evidence at the hearing, but instead characterized the wiretap conversations as mere "tough talk."

### Defendants Detained

The District Court granted the Government's detention motion, concluding that the Government had established by clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release would insure the safety of the community or any person:

"The activities of a criminal organization such as the Genovese Family do not cease with the arrest of its principals and their release on even the most stringent of bail conditions. The illegal businesses, in place for many years, require constant attention and protection, or they will fail. Under these circumstances, this court recognizes a strong incentive on the part of its leadership to continue business as usual. When business as usual involves threats, beatings and murder, the present danger such people pose in the community is self-evident." 631 F. Supp. 1364, 1375 (SDNY 1986). The defendants appealed the detention order, contending that,

to the extent that the Bail Reform Act permits pretrial detention on the ground that the arrestee is likely to commit future crimes, it is unconstitutional on its face. Over a dissent, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit agreed. 794 F. 2d 64 (1986). Although the court determined that pretrial detention could be imposed if the defendants were likely to intimidate witnesses or otherwise jeopardize the trial process, it found that the Act's "authorization of pretrial detention [on the ground of future dangerousness] repugnant to the concept of substantive due process, which we believe prohibits the total deprivation of liberty simply as a means of preventing future crimes."

The court reasoned that our criminal law system holds persons accountable for past actions, not anticipated future actions. Although a court could detain an arrestee who threatened to flee before trial, such detention would be permissible because it would serve the basic objective of a criminal justice system — bringing the accused to trial. The dissenting judge in the appellate court concluded that, on its face, the Bail Reform Act adequately balanced the Federal Government's compelling interests in public safety against the detainee's liberty interests.

### Appeal Falls Flat

In an opinion written by Chief Justice Rehnquist, the U.S. Supreme Court reversed the Court of Appeals and upheld the constitutionality of the Bail Reform Act. Noting that the defendants consider the Bail Reform Act invalid on its face and

Continued on Page 6

## DoJ takes some of the boom out of a bull market for white-collar criminals

Hardly a week goes by without a front-page revelation of financial hanky-panky in high places.



## Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

To name just a few, there have been the Ivan Boesky insider stock-trading scam, which netted millions, the indictment for tax evasion of former U.S. Treasury Secretary Robert B. Anderson and the tax-shelter conspiracy that gave \$350 millions in fraudulent tax deductions to rich investors, including several stars of the entertainment world.

What's going on? Is white-collar crime booming, or is it just that more culprits are getting caught? Probably some of both. According to the FBI's Uniform Crime Reports, arrests for the major categories of white-collar crime have jumped markedly in the last decade. Fraud arrests went from about 131,000 in 1976 to 211,000 in 1985, a jump of 61 percent. Forgery and counterfeiting arrests were up 23 percent in the 10 years, embezzlements rose by 15 percent, and arrests for buying and selling stolen property were up 7 percent.

While those numbers may indicate more white-collar crime, they also reflect the fact that the

U.S. Justice Department has made prosecution of white-collar criminals a top priority. That emphasis is hearing fruit. Assistant Attorney General William F. Weld points out that "more than 1,750 criminals are serving Federal prison sentences for committing fraud, as opposed to 750 five years ago." This 230-percent increase, he said, "is the result of concentrated and determined efforts by the Department of Justice to prosecute the criminals who threaten the integrity of, and the public's confidence in, some of our most important institutions — government, banks and financial markets."

In June 1986, according to Weld, the FBI had a record 3,000 open investigations of bank frauds involving losses of at least

\$100,000. "FBI agents are spending twice as much time investigating these cases as they did in 1981," he said. During the 1986 fiscal year, which ended last October, there were nearly 2,000 convictions on Federal charges in bank-related crimes, including 500 in which losses topped \$100,000. As an example of a major conviction, he cited the 20-year prison sentence meted out to Jake Butcher, who along with two accomplices ripped off banks in Tennessee and Kentucky. Losses in those thefts will cost the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation more than \$840 million.

The assistant attorney general said the Justice Department and bank regulatory agencies have redoubled their enforcement efforts over the past three years. The stiffer prosecution followed growing concern about bank failures due to insider fraud. Bank failures have risen steadily from only 10 in 1981 to 138 last year, many of them caused by insider manipulations. As such, said Weld, "our bank fraud enforcement and prevention efforts are being intensified. Ultimately, by aggressively prosecuting insider fraud and other bank fraud cases, we anticipate fostering a renewed public confidence in our financial institutions."

The Justice Department has also attacked the problem of

Continued on Page 6



Assistant A-G William Weld

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# Kentucky police in cable-TV network

Continued from Page 3

president of the Kentucky Association of Chiefs of Police, thinks the project is simply "fantastic." It is the first project of its kind in Kentucky, he said, and one of the very few such efforts in the United States.

"It's gone beyond the normal channels and teletype communication," Shields said. "We are actually going to be sending audio and video to all these different agencies."

Linn hopes soon to broadcast some videos on police safety. "It could be anything from some short, how-to-watch-your-backside films to an update on AIDS." The New York City Police Department, he said, has an extensive video library which the project will be looking into.

Initially, the broadcasts for

police will only be seen at department facilities. As the project progresses, Linn said, it will be possible to broadcast the program directly to an officer's home.

Although the Northern Kentucky cable project might be the first of its kind to link departments on a regional basis, other departments have tried their hands at cable networking.

The Kansas City Police Department currently operates a 24-hour-a-day cable hook-up with the Liberty Police Department and the Northern Kansas City Police. The broadcast ties into every Kansas City police station.

Moreover, the Kansas City department and the city's FBI field office stage a three-hour satellite teleconference four times a year, which is broadcast to departments in some 150 cities.

## NY crime victims get a break with video link

It can take as long as 13 hours for a crime victim in New York to file a complaint, but a new two-way video hookup between the New York City Police Department's 73rd Precinct in Brooklyn and the complaint office of the Kings County District Attorney's office has managed to cut that time down to a more manageable 5 hours and 42 minutes since its first use on June 10.

The system, called the 73 Satellite Video Project, is a three-month pilot program, the \$450,000 cost of which was paid for by the district attorney's office, the police department and NYNEX, the local telephone company that designed the system.

"This program could put police back on the streets faster, make it easier for witnesses to tell their stories to prosecutors and help prosecutors handle cases more effectively," said District Attorney Elizabeth Holtzman.

The system, which includes two computers with video screens and cameras, headsets, printers and a telecopier machine at the 73rd Precinct, allows victims, witnesses and prosecutors to see and speak to one another

by way of a phone-line link to the complaint office at the 84th Precinct, which is outfitted with similar equipment.

The police report is sent electronically through the telecopier from the precinct to the complaint room, and from there a copy of the criminal complaint is sent to the precinct for the witnesses' signature.

"If it works, the video link-up can change the face of the criminal justice system in New York City," said Holtzman, noting that the potential for other uses of the system is "enormous."

Backers of the project hope to achieve several goals, including reducing the time it takes to file a complaint, enhancing prosecutors' ability to charge defendants with crimes and alleviating the necessity of having victims, witnesses and police travel to downtown Brooklyn to file a complaint, which can entail a one-hour ride on public transportation.

Expansion of the project to all 23 Brooklyn precincts would cost \$6.7 million, but officials say the city would save \$5.5 million in the first year of operation, largely through reductions in police overtime.

## TV Police Shows: The Perceptions and Attitudes of Police and the Public

A major study of the impact of TV police dramas is now available to law enforcement professionals at a special pre-publication price of \$10.00. For a copy of this important new research study, send check or money order to: New York City Police Foundation, 345 Park Ave., New York, NY 10154.

## Supreme Court Briefs:

# Excessive bail vs. no bail

Continued from Page 5

not merely as it was applied to their individual case, Rehnquist explained why the Court upheld both the Act and the defendants' pretrial detention:

"A facial challenge to a legislative act is, of course, the most difficult challenge to mount successfully, since the challenger must establish that no set of circumstances exists under which the act would be valid. The fact that the Bail Reform Act might operate unconstitutionally under some conceivable set of circumstances is insufficient to render it wholly invalid. . . ."

The Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment provides that: "No person shall . . . be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. . . ." The Supreme Court has held that the Due Process Clause and "substantive due process" prevents the Government from engaging in conduct that "shocks the conscience," *Rochin v. California*, 342 U.S. 165, 172 (1952), or interferes with rights "implicit in the concept of ordered liberty," *Palko v. Connecticut*, 302 U.S. 319, 325-326 (1937). When Government action depriving a person of life, liberty or property survives the scrutiny of substantive due process, it must still be implemented in a fair manner. This requirement has traditionally been referred to as procedural due process.

Salerno and Cafaro argued that the Bail Reform Act violates substantive due process because the pretrial detention it authorizes constitutes impermissible punishment before trial. See *Bell v. Wolfish*, 441 U.S. 520, 535 and n. 16 (1979). Rehnquist replied that "As an initial matter, the mere fact that a person is detained does not inexorably lead to the conclusion that the government has imposed punishment. *Bell v. Wolfish*, *supra*, at 537. To determine whether a restriction on liberty constitutes impermissible punishment or permissible regulation, we first look to legislative intent. *Schall v. Martin*, 467 U.S., at 269."

"We conclude," wrote the Chief Justice, "that the detention imposed by the Act falls on the regulatory side of the dichotomy. The legislative history of the Bail Reform Act clearly indicates that Congress did not formulate the pretrial detention provisions as punishment for dangerous individuals. Congress instead perceived pretrial detention as a

potential solution to a pressing societal problem. There is no doubt that preventing danger to the community is a legitimate regulatory goal. *Schall v. Martin*, *supra*."

Nor are the incidents of pretrial detention excessive in relation to the regulatory goal Congress sought to achieve, according to Rehnquist. "The Bail Reform Act carefully limits the circumstances under which detention may be sought to the most serious of crimes. See 18 U.S.C. Sec. 3142(f) (detention hearings available if case involves crimes of violence, offenses for which the sentence is life imprisonment or death, serious drug offenses, or certain repeat offenders). The arrestee is entitled to a prompt detention hearing. . . and the maximum length of pretrial detention is limited by the stringent time limitations of the Speedy Trial Act. . . . Moreover, as in *Schall v. Martin*, the conditions of confinement envisioned by the Act 'appear to reflect the regulatory purposes relied upon by the government. 467 U.S., at 270. As in *Schall*, the statute at issue here requires that detainees be housed in a 'facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. . . . We conclude, therefore, that the pretrial detention contemplated by the Bail Reform Act is regulatory in nature, and does not constitute punishment before trial in violation of the Due Process Clause."

## Is No Bail Excessive Bail?

After determining that pretrial detention is mere regulation and not punishment (although some might argue, after Gertrude

Stein, that "a cell is a cell is a cell"), the Chief Justice addressed the defendants' next contention, that the Bail Reform Act runs afoul of the Excessive Bail Clause of the Eighth Amendment to the Constitution. Rehnquist noted that the "Eighth Amendment addresses pretrial release by providing merely that 'Excessive bail shall not be required.' This Clause, of course, says nothing about whether bail shall be available at all."

Leading the dissent, Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall wrote that this decision "will go forth without authority [of legal precedent], and come back without respect." He may be right.

To label one cell "punishment" while the one next door is labeled "regulation" (and to say that no bail is not excessive bail) borders on the intellectually dishonest. That is not to suggest in the slightest that this writer has developed a sudden, inexplicable fondness for the leaders of organized crime. It's just that the same Constitution that protects the "bad guys" also protects us "good guys." As the reporter and commentator H. L. Mencken once put it: "The trouble about fighting for human freedom is that you have to spend much of your life defending sons of bitches; for oppressive laws are always aimed at them originally, and oppression must be stopped in the beginning if it is to be stopped at all."

*U.S. v. Salerno & Cafaro*, No. 86-87, case decided May 26, 1987.

Jonah Triebwasser is a former police officer and investigator who is now a trial attorney in government practice. He is a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States.

## Lowering the boom on white-collar criminals

Continued from Page 5

cheating, lying and deception committed by companies doing business with the Federal Government, especially in defense industries. As a result, in 1985 the department and U.S. Attorneys around the country got 3,500 convictions of corporations and individuals who had cheated and lied to the Government.

"A particularly significant initiative," Weld said, "was the agreement between the Secretary of Defense and the Attorney General to create a special Interdepartmental Defense Procurement Fraud Unit. The unit was created to respond to increasing numbers of cases of delivery of defective weapons and other products, submission of padded invoices, and the use of other fraudulent pricing techniques by companies selling goods and services to the Department of Defense and the military."

Weld added that the upshot of this crackdown has been tougher controls on how companies do

business. "The magnitude of the industry response, which includes companies which have not been charged with wrongdoing, suggests that we may be witnessing a major reform within the entire industry," he declared.

Weld discussed the white-collar crime picture, as well as other priorities of the Justice Department, at a recent luncheon of the National Law Enforcement Council, which this writer serves as chairman. The members of the NLEC, who are executives of 15 of the nation's largest law enforcement associations, were heartened by his report about one of our most serious crime problems.

Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood P.O., NJ 07675.

## ERRATA

In our July 14, 1987, issue, a printer's error resulted in the deletion of the first three lines of the Supreme Court Briefs column. The first paragraph should have read: "For want of a nail, the shoe was lost; for want of a shoe, the horse was lost; for want of a horse, the rider was lost. . . ." We apologize for any confusion stemming from this error.



# Experts split on Court's hypnosis ruling

As a result of a U.S. Supreme Court ruling in June, the door is open — at least slightly — to the use of hypnotically enhanced testimony at trials, but experts in forensic hypnosis are divided over the ramifications of the Court's ruling.

The 5-4 decision in *Rock v. Arkansas*, rendered June 22, struck down a lower court ruling that had barred such enhanced testimony. The Supreme Court held that those accused of a crime have a right to testify on their own behalf and that memories refreshed by hypnosis are inclusive in that right.

However, the Court said it is not prepared to make a judgment as to the reliability of hypnosis as an investigative tool.

The case before the Supreme Court involved a woman who was convicted of manslaughter in 1983 in the shooting death of her

husband. The defendant was barred from testifying as to her memories of the event, which she remembered after being put in an hypnotic trance by a licensed psychologist.

The Arkansas Supreme Court ruled that hypnosis is "inherently unreliable" as a tool for refreshing recollections and that those hypnotized lose the ability to distinguish between fantasy, recollection and misleading suggestions that might be planted by the hypnotist.

One leading proponent of forensic hypnosis, Dr. Martin Reiser, said that as a result of the Court's ruling, attorneys may be more willing in the future to experiment with witnesses and victims whose recollections of events have been refreshed or enhanced through hypnosis. "It left the door open for further court tests along those lines," he said.

Reiser, the director of the Los Angeles Police Department's Behavioral Sciences Unit, said the LAPD has been using hypnosis as an investigative tool for the past 12 years.

"We use it only in very selective cases, major cases — rapes, homicides, kidnapping — with trained personnel doing the interviewing. Our data show that in approximately three-quarters of those cases which have involved routine interviewing by detectives beforehand and the witness not being able to remember information, we do get additional information that is deemed to have some investigative value by the case detective."

In a significant number of cases, he said, this leads to additional evidence and allows certain cases to be solved. "When we look at the question of accuracy of information and ask the case detec-

tives to validate whether indeed it was a blue Ford or whether there was a particular number in a license plate, we're finding that in those three-quarters of the cases where new information is elicited, the information tends to be accurate about 80 percent of the time."

In Reiser's view, hypnotically-enhanced testimony is a proven commodity. "This notion that hypnosis is less reliable than ordinary interviewing does not hold up in our experience," he told L&N.

But Dr. Martin Orne, a professor of psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania, maintains just as vehemently that "the memory of the individual prior to hypnosis is considerably more reliable than the memory of the individual after hypnosis."

None of the extensive work

done on hypnosis, said Orne, shows any improvement in memory due to hypnosis. "There is no increase in accurate memory due to hypnosis. If you are lucky, what happens is you have a defendant who tries to remember something but just can't. You don't have any other leads, under those circumstances you decide to try hypnosis."

Typically, said Orne, the hypnotized individual will come up with a lot of new items of memory. "Unfortunately, you don't know whether these are right or wrong."

As Orne views the Supreme Court's ruling, it is not likely to have a major impact on criminal cases in the future. Expert witnesses will merely be called to contest the reliability of testimony based on hypnotically-induced recollections.

# Asian gangs are growing cause for concern

Continued from Page 1

are well entrenched there and are getting stronger. Moreover, he said, police are seeing more activity by the Yakuza, the Japanese organized crime syndicate, by South Korean prostitution rings and, as in Denver and elsewhere, many groups of young Vietnamese.

The Vietnamese gangs usually consist of about 30 members between the ages of 16 and 25, said Denver's Detective Humphrey. "It's really informal," he said. "Members float in and out of the gang. They don't have names, and there aren't insignias. They like to associate with each other."

The gangs operate on a "big brother-little brother" principle, said Humphrey. Older gang members, who may or may not be involved in the actual execution of the crime, provide younger members with places to stay and information on potential targets, which they receive through a complex network in return for a cut of the profits.

"In two incidents," said Sgt. Mack Connole of the Salt Lake City Police Department, "the perpetrators had come from another state and had enough previous information about the individuals they dealt with to greatly concern us."

Connole said that the Vietnamese in the community are particularly fearful of police. "The police were part of the army there," he notes.

The New 'Marielitos'

Vietnamese immigrants came to the United States in two waves, the first in 1975 after the fall of Saigon, and then in the waves of "boat people" that arrived between 1978 and 1981. According to Van Arsdale, those who came in 1975 were educated, city dwellers. The boat people were largely rural with fewer skills, and were envious of those who had gotten there before them.

Van de Kamp has likened the influx of Southeast Asian criminals to the "Marielitos," the Cuban criminals who entered southern Florida after being released by Fidel Castro in 1980. "Unless we send word across the Pacific that this is a dangerous and inhospitable place for gangs to do business," Van de Kamp warned, "the stage could be set for our own Marielito-style disaster in California."

The problem is getting worse nationally, according to Sgt. Dan Foley of the San Francisco Police Department's gang unit. "The potential is there to get worse if it is not put under check," he said.

"Over the last few years, departments throughout the country are beginning to organize to address the problem. They are looking for the criminal element in the community, going out to the various agencies."

Anti-Gang Legislation

The problem of Asian gangs, and street gangs in general, is the subject of a proposed state law that has legislators treading with caution in regard to the bill's "guilt-by-association" references.

The anti-gang bill, sponsored by Sen. Alan Robb (D.-Van Nuys), would make it a crime to actively participate in a street

gang with knowledge that members intend some sort of criminal activity, or to willfully promote such conduct.

In addition, the bill calls for a forfeiture of property acquired through gang-related activities. Some of these proceeds would be earmarked for a special gang-prevention and education fund.

While the bill won easy passage by a State Senate committee in June and has the support of Los Angeles County District Attorney Ira Reiner and Los Angeles City Attorney James Hahn, a similar vote in the Assembly's Public Safety Committee was postponed for further

consideration of amendments to the bill.

Assembly Speaker pro tem Mike Roos said that as the bill now reads, it could be used to convict somebody by virtue of merely being a member of a gang. "I want things tied down to say we are going after organized street gangs," he said.

A memo distributed by Public Safety Committee chairman Larry Stirling (R.-San Diego) said that there are an estimated 450 gangs in Los Angeles County, with approximately 500,000 members.

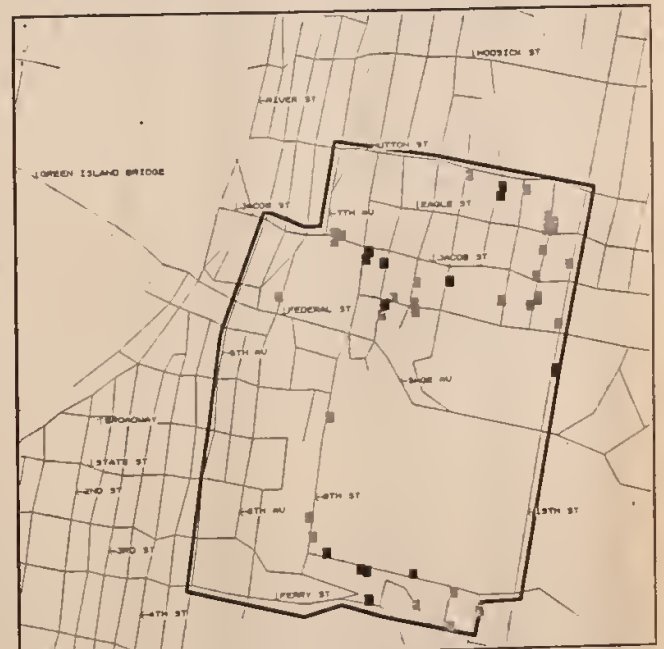
# Computer software adds high-tech look to the good ol' police push-pin map

Continued from Page 1

crime in the same neighborhood. According to O'Sullivan, this information could be invaluable in the planning and deployment of departmental resources.

MIDAS is also useful to police in setting boundary points for the gathering of data. While the maps already have the major boundary designations for a city, police can make their own boundaries if, for example, they were looking for a pattern in a series of crimes that occurred in only one part of the city. The manipulation of boundaries also allows police to plan beats, precinct boundaries or patrol areas.

MapInfo offers the MIDAS software for \$750, and separately sells digitized maps of metropolitan areas for \$300 to \$2,000, depending on the size of the area. With each map, the user can apply MIDAS's zoom-in/zoom-out function to enlarge or reduce the scale of the map and provide either overviews or closeups of particular areas.



Using the MIDAS software, police can look at a complete metropolitan area or an isolated closeup of a particular neighborhood. Boundaries can be mapped according to a user's needs, providing flexibility in drawing up police districts or other target areas.

# Reclaiming DC's streets

Continued from Page 1

parent is home, however, police will try to get him or her to participate.

While the 3rd District is the smallest police service area in the city, it has the most crime in proportion to its size. "There is a large amount of concentrated drug activity and other things," Hampton said.

The "child's play" unit targets those streets that have both the

worst crime problems and the most children. If a street does not work out, a new street is picked for the remaining two or three days.

"If we really had the manpower and the time, we would like to do it on all the streets," said Hampton. "The most you can cut the time spent down to is two days, but sometimes by the time you get rolling, the two days are over."



Meese:

## Preparing the police agenda for the 1990's

By Edwin Meese 3d

There's a special value in recognizing just how far law enforcement has come in the last quarter century. In the 1950's, by and large, systematic research and technological innovation were still in their infancy as far as police work was concerned.

With the 60's came the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice, and in the 70's there was the President's program on criminal justice standards and goals. Out of these efforts, research on law enforcement and related subjects was enhanced, and the literature in the field virtually exploded, so that today we have libraries packed with very specialized and carefully researched and updated volumes on a whole variety of subjects relating to the tasks of policing.

As we address the future and look to policing in the 1990's, we have to ask ourselves, "Where do we go from here?" And, more importantly, "How do we maintain the momentum that has carried

our profession during this 25-year period."

While we have had tremendous progress over 25 years, we've also had a growth in the quantity and intensity of the challenges that we face. During the period that police work was changing, the social environment in which police officers had to work was changing also. The criminal element of today, as compared to 25 years ago, is much more sophisticated, and certainly more mobile. The criminal element of today is far more dangerous than it was, and this is particularly true of those involved in drug crimes.

Society itself has grown much more complex and, unfortunately, much more fragmented. The value systems and institutions that held society together are increasingly coming into question, so that the social fabric has been at least strained, and too often torn asunder. We also know that we're always going to have to face the problem of limited resources, with increasing requirements

of those resources.

The other components of criminal justice, beyond law enforcement, have not progressed in a uniform or proportional manner. While police agencies by and large have improved techniques, improved facilities, better equipment, and better educated and better supervised manpower, the other elements of the criminal justice system have scarcely improved at all. While there have been situational improvements in one place or another, by and large most of the rest of the system is behaving not awfully different than it was 20 or 25 years ago. Our legal and court systems are frequently plagued by inadequate resources, outmoded facilities, and more than ever, ex-

tended procedural delays. Prison and jail systems lag far behind the needs in both capacity and modernization, and other institutions of society that should assist police by providing solutions to chronic societal problems have scarcely improved in terms of capacity or capability.

What, then, will policing be like in the 1990's, and what kind of partnerships

Continued on Page 12

Edwin Meese 3d is Attorney General of the United States. This article is adapted from remarks before the conference on "Policing — The State of the Art," sponsored by the National Institute of Justice in Phoenix this past June.

## Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

### A Supreme opportunity...

"It is safe to say that Judge [Robert] Bork is not the man most Senate Democrats would appoint to the high court. Like [Attorney General] Meese, he argues that judges should rely on 'original intent' in interpreting the Constitution, but his view of that concept is more sensitive to changes in American society than is the attorney general's. Judge Bork departs from the stereotype of a 'conservative' judge in other ways: He is a strong advocate of the First Amendment (and a critic of the proliferation of libel suits) and he angered some conservatives by testifying against legislation that would strip the Federal courts of jurisdiction over issues like abortion and school prayer. Such independence of thought may or may not appeal to the White House; it definitely would impress those in the Senate who must give their advice and consent to Mr. Reagan's choice."

— The Pittsburgh Post-Gazette  
June 30, 1987

### Drugs and foreign policy

"As recently as eight months ago, most Americans would have had difficulty imagining that the Reagan Administration could have sent weapons to Ayatollah Khomeini. Today, most would find it unthinkable that, to facilitate its war in Nicaragua, U.S. officials could have fallen into a working relationship with Latin American drug dealers whose main interest was reaping profits from the sale of cocaine in the United States. The first of these improbable relationships has now been largely revealed through the Iran-contra hearings. An uneasy sense that the second one may be real has begun to form. The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has issued 18 subpoenas to test allegations that narcotics traffickers contributed to the contras and paid off officials in the United States and other countries to get a free hand to carry on their trade. The thesis that there may have been a more significant interaction between U.S. officials and international narcotics traders is so difficult to accept that it has been approached gingerly, if not skirted entirely, by congressional investigators focusing on the Iran-contra connection. Perhaps the Foreign Relations Committee probe will come to nothing. Yet the committee has started issuing subpoenas, and Sen. Jesse Helms (R.-N.C.) has reportedly called the allegations the most serious he has heard in 15 years in the Senate. This suggests that a new and more shocking scandal may be in the offing."

— The Boston Globe  
July 1, 1987

### Move the academy

"New York needs a new police academy. The only debate is where to build it. The choices are: 1) Keep it at the current site on E. 20th St. 2) Find a new location in a poverty-stricken neighborhood. Mayor Koch and Police Commissioner Ward are pushing Choice No. 2. They're right. The thousands of recruits who troop in and out of the academy every year aren't full-fledged cops. But they're the next best thing — their presence will make any area safer. So it makes sense to put them where crime's a big problem. East 20th St. flourished after the academy opened there. It's strong enough to survive the loss without deteriorating. Now let another area enjoy the same benefits."

— The New York Daily News  
June 30, 1987

Stephens:

## How to keep handguns out of the wrong hands

By Darrel Stephens

The members of the Police Executive Research Forum are all too familiar with the widespread violence and carnage related to the criminal use of handguns. We commend Senator Metzenbaum and Congressman Feighan for introducing legislation that would provide for a waiting period before the purchase, transfer or delivery of a handgun. Something more must be done to keep handguns out of the wrong hands.

The concept of a waiting period, that time in which a law enforcement agency may conduct a cursory investigation to determine if an individual is prohibited from owning a handgun, is not new. In 1985, the Forum urged the adoption of a national waiting period, as recommended by the 1981 Attorney General's Task Force on Violent Crimes.

S.466 is a laudable attempt to address this need. It is particularly well drafted in that it allows the chief law enforcement officer the option of conducting a record check. In addition, it provides a "cooling off" period that may deter crimes committed in the heat of the moment. In a time when young adult suicide rates are on the rise, and handgun violence con-

tinues to escalate, it is crucial that we support efforts to thwart these tragedies.

A waiting period works. It makes it more difficult for those with a history of instability and criminal activity to obtain a weapon. I understand that a waiting period is somewhat inconvenient for law-abiding citizens. However, a delay in receiving a handgun is not so burdensome as to outweigh the threat to the police and the community posed by an individual who obtains a weapon in a moment of emotional upheaval or criminal intent. This inconvenience is lessened by the fact that the legislation exempts an individual who receives a waiver from a law enforcement agency because his or her life is threatened.

Opponents of this legislation claim that valuable law enforcement resources will be diverted to conduct background

Continued on Page 12

Darrel Stephens is executive director of the Police Executive Research Forum. This article is adapted from his recent testimony on the Handgun Violence Prevention Act of 1987, before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on the Constitution.

## Letters

To the editor:

I received the copies of LEN dated June 30, 1987. The articles were written extremely well and we appreciate your publication giving this much consideration to the white extremist groups and for your previous publications on hate and bias crimes. Such articles do much to raise the awareness of criminal justice people about the trend, problems and offering some solutions to uniform crime reporting, hate crimes, and to heighten the awareness of some of the dangers that criminal justice and law enforcement personnel face in dealing with extremist groups.

LARRY R. BROADBENT  
Undersheriff  
Kootenai County, Idaho

To the editor:

Just a note to tell you how pleased I was with your interview as reported in Law Enforcement News (May 26, 1987). I wish all media representatives would be as generous in presenting me to the public. Thank you for an excellent article, which has generated quite a bit of interest within the city government and the community at large.

Thank you for allowing me to join the ranks of the other professionals presented to the law enforcement community via your prestigious publication. I truly enjoy wearing the silver mantle woven by your eloquence.

PAT G. MINETTI  
Chief of Police  
Hampton, Va.



On June 15, 1985, TWA Flight 847 left Athens with nearly 140 passengers aboard for a scheduled flight to Rome. Shortly after the plane was airborne, two of the passengers announced that they were seizing control of the aircraft. The hijackers, armed with hand grenades and pistols and claiming to represent a Shiite Moslem group in Lebanon, demanded the release of all Lebanese and Palestinian detainees being held by the State of Israel. The flight was first diverted to Cairo for refueling and was then flown to Algeria. Many of the passengers were beaten and one American was killed before the ordeal ended two weeks later following negotiation and intervention by the United States.

The methodology of the hijacking was explained by one Ali Atwa, a 21-year-old accomplice of the hijackers who was arrested by Greek authorities. Atwa failed to get a seat on the flight, and rather than arouse any suspicion by making undue demands for a seat or by using force to get aboard, he stayed behind in Athens. Atwa was subsequently released by Greek authorities after the hijackers of Flight 847 threatened to kill the several Greek nationals and Greek-Americans among the hostages.

**"We have tried to think of everything, before, during and after a flight. This should be a pleasant time in going from one place to another. Unfortunately sometimes it is not."**

## Marcos Manassakis

Police Director of Athens International Airport

Law Enforcement News interview  
by Robert J. Dompka

**LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS:** Let's start with the incident that focused the world's attention on security at the Athens airport — the hijacking of TWA Flight 847. The hijackers claimed they chose this flight because it originated in Athens, in an airport where security was easily breached. What was airport security like at that time?

**MANASSAKIS:** Well, I do not agree that the hijacking originated at the Athens airport. This has never been proved. This flight, TWA 847, did not originate in Athens but was only a stop on the flight to discharge and take on passengers.

**LEN:** Following the incident, the Greek police arrested Ali Atwa, an accomplice of the hijackers, who claimed that they sat in the transit lounge for 12 hours before boarding the TWA flight they later hijacked.

**MANASSAKIS:** Yes, this was the claim that he made. Remember, though, that this man was arrested and would say anything which he thought would influence the Athens police, the press and anyone else to help his cause. This is a way of shifting the blame, of shifting the attention away from the real criminal violation.

**LEN:** But it was reported that the security at the

Atwa told the Greek authorities how he had smuggled two hand grenades and a pistol through two security checkpoints in the Athens airport. The hijackers had flown to Athens from Beirut using forged Lebanese passports and carrying their weapons in hand luggage. The weapons were wrapped in fiberglass to deceive the X-ray machines. The hijackers then spent more than 12 hours in the transit lounge at the Athens international terminal before boarding the TWA flight.

Greek police later admitted that security at the airport had been weak because there were no proper passport controls. The hijackers had passed through two separate security checkpoints equipped with Finnish-made metal detectors and West German-made X-ray machines, one of which was operated by the Athens police and the other of which was the responsibility of the airline staff. Security officials conceded in subsequent interviews that the equipment at the terminal appeared adequate but was not always vigilantly manned. In addition, Greek police seemed reluctant to challenge foreigners who wandered into restricted areas of the airport.

To further explore the themes of terrorism and airport security at the busiest airport in the eastern end of the Mediterranean, LEN spoke to Marcos Manassakis, the police director of Athens International Airport. Manassakis, a native of the Greek island of Crete, began his law enforcement career as an officer in and around the Athens area. He served a short stint on the island of Corfu and then returned to Athens, where for four years he was assistant to the police chief for administration and management. In March 1985 he joined the Athens airport police as an assistant to the chief.

Manassakis led a 20-man Greek delegation to the United States in 1986 for nine weeks of training in counterterrorism, airport management and other subjects. Upon his return to Greece, he was named police director of the Athens International Airport. A music lover, avid traveler and outdoorsman, Manassakis holds two certificates from the University of Athens in theology and philosophy. He has also taught at the university in the school's police program.



Athena airport was rather lax. In fact, this was a rather common belief among airline crews, security professionals and others.

**MANASSAKIS:** Well, I was not responsible at that time. There was another person in charge. I would not state that his direction was not sufficient, for I was not the person to make the decisions. The person who was in charge at that time has since retired from police work because of his age and time in service.

**LEN:** Has any blame been established for conditions at the airport at the time of the hijacking?

**MANASSAKIS:** We are not interested in blame. We returned from the training in the United States with new knowledge that we wanted to apply. When I was appointed Police Director I looked at the entire operation and made whatever changes I thought necessary.

**LEN:** Well then, what is the security posture at the airport at this time?

**MANASSAKIS:** Perhaps I can answer that by showing what others have said about our airport security, someone other than me. Recently we have been visited by six separate teams, representatives of the FAA. All were independent and inspected us at different times, sometimes unannounced. All were impressed with the security improvements since I have taken over. I have been

told that current security practices are some of the best in the world.

**LEN:** What did you use as a basis for comparison of your security practices, or perhaps better stated, how were you sure that those practices implemented by you would work?

**MANASSAKIS:** As I stated, I was trained for nine weeks in the United States, and what I had learned at Tucson and Oklahoma State was adapted to the Athens International Airport operation. It was not simply writing out the details in the form of an order, but rather it was a long process which required considerable training and close surveillance of the officers and men to insure that what they were assigned to do was being done. This is always the most difficult part: getting others to carry out your orders in the way you want them carried out.

**LEN:** Would you talk about the training that you give the officers and men to insure that the established policies, rules and regulations are followed?

**MANASSAKIS:** We have courses for everybody. First the senior officers, and I agreed on what was to be done. Then we used those officers who had been in the United States to set up the courses and teach the senior officers. Then we trained the men. Now each officer is responsible

Continued on Page 10



**"Any police chief knows the feeling: Am I doing the best? If you work, if you try, if you do not sleep on the job, you are doing the best. Athens is now as safe and secure as any airport in the world."**



Police Director Manassakis (r.) looks on as an officer and police dog from the Special Security Section inspect a load of baggage and cargo prior to its being loaded aboard an Olympic Airways flight.

Continued from Page 9

to insure that his personnel know what to do. Then he must make sure they are doing it by frequent inspections and watching.

#### Normal police presence

LEN: Upon arrival at the airport, one notices a heavy police presence, as well as a heavy military presence, with a tank-like vehicle just outside the plane on the runway and a similar vehicle just outside the airport entrance doors. Both are manned by men in combat or camouflage uniforms. Is this now your normal protective force, or is it for some special occasion?

MANASSAKIS: No, this is not for a special occasion. It's our normal force. These are all police officers. The men in the blue, police-looking uniforms are on duty inside the buildings among the people. Those in the armored cars watch the outside. Both are police, however. We also have other officers who are plainclothes officers who work as a special force.

The officers in the standard blue uniforms handle traffic, insure that no unattended luggage or packages are left or that nothing suspicious occurs. They patrol the interior of the buildings and the entrances and exits. They are also available to assist those employees who man the passenger security checkpoints. Some of those are also assigned to the passenger and luggage security checkpoints where they man the X-ray machines and conduct personal metal detection searches, or personal frisks as necessary. These officers are armed and trained and we also give them refresher courses.

The officers in the khaki uniforms are a different group on a separate assignment. Their duty is to man the periphery of the entire compound. They patrol the inside and outside of the entire airport, which is fenced and alarmed. They have regularly assigned patrol beats, posts and canine units. They are heavily armed and well trained. They work closely with the officers in the blue uniforms, but each force has its separate assignment and responsibility. Each is under a separate command and the commanders coordinate the activities.

LEN: You mentioned a special force of police officers. What does this unit do?

MANASSAKIS: This special team has a responsibility for an area that goes well beyond the airport. It extends to the surrounding roads, highways and hills for some miles around. This special team is composed of undercover personnel. They search all the baggage and freight that goes on the plane. They search buildings, hangars, offices in and around the airport. They use trained dogs and many systems and devices to insure that nothing that may be harmful goes into the aircraft. They search planes between flights, sometimes very quickly, other times they "take the plane apart" to insure it is safe and has not been tampered with. They have people in the group with very special training and very special abilities.

LEN: Regarding the perimeter beyond the airport, shortly before the TWA 847 incident there was an inci-

dent in which a Jordanian airliner was fired on as it took off. Is this extended perimeter control a result of this incident, or at least a recognition of this incident?

MANASSAKIS: We have examined all negative incidents that have occurred here and in other airports. This was part of our training sessions at the Federal training center. Our officers are aware that a weapon could be placed on one of the surrounding hills and fired at any aircraft coming or going. Military anti-aircraft rocketry and similar weapons are readily available, particularly if a hostile government wants to make a statement through hijacking or something similar. We all know that some of these terrorist acts are the result of well-trained, well-supplied and well-directed personnel with government or highly placed political groups. In order to combat this we have been required to take on something more than what most people would regard as a police response or a police action. This is the job of the special teams. It may block a highway far from the airport, or have a command post far from the actual run-

much opposition from them, given all the tight security precautions?

MANASSAKIS: On the contrary. We get nothing but cooperation. The passenger knows that whatever time and inconvenience is caused by security procedures, it is all done in their behalf. We show no preference to people. Whether you are famous or just anybody, we make sure that you are thoroughly screened and that what you bring aboard is also checked. We also have undercover officers walking about the airport to make spot checks, and if there is any suspicion they call a uniformed officer to check further.

LEN: What about special cases, like people who might wear a prosthetic device or something else out of the ordinary that might provide a good way to conceal a weapon?

MANASSAKIS: These people are given special and personal attention. Most are very happy to cooperate. We

**"Whether you are famous or just anybody, we make sure that you are thoroughly screened and that what you bring aboard is also checked."**

way, or do whatever we think necessary to protect the passengers, crews and planes. I cannot go into exact detail, but I can say that we have tried to think of everything, before, during and after a flight. This should be a pleasant time in going from one place to another, but unfortunately sometimes it is not.

#### The hijacker profile

LEN: We've been talking for the most part about the physical things that you are doing to protect the people and the equipment. What else are you doing to insure safety?

MANASSAKIS: We have developed something of a profile of a hijacker, people to watch more closely. We watch for a male, 20 to 35 years of age, a Middle Easterner, someone with little luggage, furtive, nervous movements, a Middle Eastern passport. We are not making a statement in this profile; it is a universally accepted one and comes from prior experience all over the world. We know this person will be well trained and well armed and so all crews are taught how to handle this type of person to best protect the passenger and not to elevate the situation should it occur. We work closely with the airlines.

LEN: How about the airline passengers. Do you get

will go to whatever extent we deem necessary to the point of a very personal search, carried out by a medically trained person, or at least with a sense of the person's dignity.

LEN: Are searches to this degree legal?

MANASSAKIS: Oh yes, well within the letter and spirit of the law. We insure that there is a cause for whatever we do. If the attendant on duty is unsure, they are directed to call a supervisor, who can call another supervisor and so on. We do not discriminate or take any actions without a stated reason. We make a report on any special action to protect ourselves and to insure that each person knows what they are doing. They must think before they act.

LEN: You said there is a baggage search by the special team. Does this mean all baggage?

MANASSAKIS: At this time we do not do all baggage to the extent that we would like. We do not have the manpower or equipment and so forth. By 1988, anything — and I do mean anything — that goes on an



# Interview: Athens airport's police director

airplane in the Athens airport will be checked with the latest methods.

**LEN:** Some airlines seem to be more prone to involvement in terrorist-type incidents than others. Would it be correct to assume that some airlines get more of your attention than others?

**MANASSAKIS:** Yes, we do recognize that some airlines are targeted more than others. This changes with the time and with world politics and religious differences and so forth. For example, if an aircraft from TWA or El Al or Pan Am were to come into the airport, it would be closely watched while it was here. If that aircraft were to stay any length of time the baggage and everything connected with it would be given extra attention. If that aircraft were to sit on the runway overnight before continuing its scheduled or beginning a new flight, it would be guarded every minute it was on the ground by one of my men. No one would be allowed near the aircraft without proper authority or identification.

**LEN:** Each and every aircraft?

**MANASSAKIS:** Each aircraft gets personal attention and protection, no matter how many are on the ground.

## Impostor awareness

**LEN:** You said "with proper identification." How do you identify your personnel? Perhaps I could buy a police uniform and slip into the airport. . .

**MANASSAKIS:** All of my officers and men have been on the police force for some time and are very well known to each other, for the most part. Some are not as well known to me as others, but each unit leader knows his personnel by sight. They carry identity cards, but these are far less effective than knowing the individual personally. That is the best. I have no fears this way.

**LEN:** But if you have three separate units, isn't it possible that the special teams may not know those who guard the perimeters, and so forth?

**MANASSAKIS:** We have frequent training seminars, some of them very short for a specific problem or situation. Many of these, most of these are joint meetings. We also have patrols with one or more persons from each unit walking together. These are the ways that my men get to know each other very well.

**LEN:** What of your relations with the press? These people are always seeking information, looking for a story,

and although you may or may not be involved, every terrorist act involving an aircraft or airline will cause some press representative to seek you out for opinion or comment. Have you found this to be so?

**MANASSAKIS:** I have very good relations with the press, and have many friends in the press. In Greece freedom of the press is a valued right and we cannot control what the many papers would write. But I have many times asked them not to print something because it may prove harmful, and they have always complied with that. The press is very, very powerful in Greece. We want their support, so I don't say no. We talk. We do have their support and their sympathy.

**LEN:** What measures have been taken to protect what is known in the industry as AEV's — articles of exceptional value?

**MANASSAKIS:** If we get special requests or if someone says that there is something unusual on a certain flight, we will appoint special guards or send the aircraft to a special area. Usually the best way to handle this is to keep it quiet. That is what usually happens.

**LEN:** This is an international airport which would seem to have special problems created by the designation of one side of the runways for domestic flights and the other side for foreign flights. It must be three or four miles around and take 10 to 15 minutes to get from one side to the other. Does this present special problems for you?

**MANASSAKIS:** It is a longer way around on the roads, the crowded roads outside the airport. Of course, we do not have that problem. We go directly back and forth throughout the airport, runways and buildings. It is not a problem for us.

**LEN:** Is this a particularly busy airport?

**MANASSAKIS:** Very busy. In fact, we are the busiest airport in the eastern Mediterranean. This causes considerable traffic problems, not only of vehicles but of people as well. There are so many different people travelling through here that we must require extra officers.

## Interagency coordination

**LEN:** I would suspect that the number of people travelling through here are not your only problem. I'd imagine that the different nationalities, ethnic groups and passports would cause concern as well.



An Athens airport officer mans the passenger and baggage inspection checkpoint outside the boarding area.

**MANASSAKIS:** Yes, there are more different peoples here than in most airports, even the international ones. We work very closely with passport control. This is another part of the business. We have many meetings together with passport and customs officials so that we work together better. We each have our problems, and if we don't help each other it becomes another problem. If I say move people faster and you cannot do your job properly, then the system is not good. If you say speed up the baggage checks because it helps customs, this is not good. We try to work together, to watch and help each other. If people get angry and do not cooperate, this is not good for anybody. People do not see different actions as being one by different groups — police, customs, passport, etc. They see everybody as working for airport security, so we must work together to get the best image.

**LEN:** With this vast area, the large numbers of people and ethnic groups and many vehicles, how do you keep in touch?

**MANASSAKIS:** We have the latest in equipment. Each person has a portable radio, and each car is equipped so that they can talk back and forth. We also have telephones strategically located for our use only and to secure our conversations. Plus we have all the wireless and computer facilities. We are trying to keep up with the latest in this field, but changes are so frequent that you can always improve. I do not see any worries in this.

**LEN:** You are confident, then, that you are secure and ready for anything?

**MANASSAKIS:** Well, we are as secure as we can be with what I have to work with. I am subject to pressures from political sides in this country just as you would be in any country. There are changes in equipment and ideas and methods that I read about, and as I learn about them I will make the changes I am able to. I feel confident after my training in the United States because it was a time of many discussions with experts from all over, and I learned that there is no exact, single way to do something. We are careful. We watch what is being done and we keep control of it. That is all we can do. Any police chief knows that feeling: Am I doing the best? If you work, if you try, if you do not sleep on the job, you are doing the best. So I feel confident that the Athens International Airport is now as safe and secure as any airport in the world that handles this much traffic and this many people. If you travel through Athens you will feel secure. We like to welcome people to our beautiful country, and we will make entrances and exits as quick and easy as possible. And safe.



Khaki-clad officers in armored vehicles are all part of the security precautions taken by police at Athens airport.



# Preparing policing's agenda for the 1990's

Continued from Page 8

can we forge in order to provide for a safer society? First of all, we need to continue our efforts to control the problem of illegal drugs. The steps that have been taken to develop a two-pronged strategy to deal simultaneously with the enforcement as well as the prevention, education and treatment aspects of drugs, to remove the market as well as the supply, is the right way to go. We are working now at the Federal level to improve our ability to deal on an international basis. We will continue our efforts with our drug enforcement task forces to disrupt international and interstate cartels and trafficking rings. Obviously, local law enforcement efforts will increasingly depend upon the use of all resources of a police agency in particular situations, so that we can cut down to a considerable extent on obvious street sales and take more effective action against users of drugs — which I believe will have an impact not only on the drug problem itself but a material impact on other forms of crime.

On the prevention and education side, we need to work toward drug-free workplaces and drug-free schools. Again, law enforcement has been leading the way, particularly in school programs. I'm relatively optimistic because of what I've seen happen in the last two years. Attitudes and behavior patterns are changing in regard to drugs. Drug use in high schools is leveling off, and in the case of several types of drugs is actually decreasing. We have to sustain, maintain and expand our current efforts, so that we can improve the drug situation in our

society by the start of the next decade.

Secondly, law enforcement must address systematically the problem of order maintenance. We have to get away from the idea that the police can or should do it all by themselves. We need to bring into this elements such as city government, in terms of city management and city council, housing authorities, health authorities, schools and welfare. They must realize that it's as much their responsibility to alleviate these conditions in cities as it is of the police. Perhaps national or regional conferences on the problems of urban environments, with those kinds of officials in attendance along with law enforcement officers, are necessary if we're going to make any progress in this respect.

It's also essential that we continue the kinds of basic and applied research which are a major Federal responsibility, although it's a responsibility in which we all share to some extent. We have to be sure that what we're doing in the field of research is responsive to the real needs of those people who are on the line and who know what kind of information and what kind of developmental steps should be taken, and who are in a position to help plan the research agenda and ultimately benefit from the research results. There's a good deal of useful statistical data that is being gathered now. There are also a lot of questions that are not being addressed as much as they should be.

A fourth element, of course, is professionalism. Education and training need to continue and be expanded. One of the things that

came up recently at a conference is that today in law enforcement, we don't have as many people eligible for the G.I. Bill because fewer of the people entering police work now have been in the service, and thus we are starting to see an educational vacuum in some departments. There was a feeling among the executives there that 5 or 10 or 15 years down the line the people coming into police middle management and command positions will not have the educational background that is now permeating most of the departments around the country. Perhaps there are things that can be done in terms of loans and grants, which can be given to people interested in going into police work, and the loans can then be forgiven on the basis of 20 percent for each year of police work after they graduate. In addition to that, it's been suggested that we do some research on developing further advanced command-level training in the United States, perhaps some day approaching something like the Bramshill Police Command College. In this regard, we in the Department of Justice are also particularly interested in getting ideas for better use of the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, or the FBI National Academy and the National Executive Institute, so that we can be providing the kinds of educational opportunities that will best serve the law enforcement profession.

We also need to continue to improve the legal climate of policing by demonstrating our ability to protect the public safety in a constitutional manner. In the 60's and 70's, restrictions were increasingly placed on the police by the courts, particularly the Supreme Court. It affected us in terms of search and seizure, the questioning of suspects and so on. In the 80's, something dramatic has happened, and that is with virtually every decision in the criminal law field the Court has expanded the discretion allowed to police officers in these areas.

The Supreme Court has increasingly provided opportunities to

show that police can be trusted to use this expanded discretion. But in these cases there are also caveats. That's why it's important that each police executive in the country take the leadership role in making sure that their departments carefully obey the letter and the spirit of the law in these decisions, and through proper selection of officers, good training, continued supervision and discipline make sure that we are living up to constitutional requirements. This is a way that by the 1990's we can continue to show the Court that shackles on the police are not the way to do it, and that the police, through good management, training, supervision and discipline, can handle those people who would otherwise not follow constitutional principles. We will have the expansion of the ability of the police to do the right thing, because the police have shown that they can control their own.

Law enforcement alone cannot do the job of handling all of society's problems. We have to mobilize the other elements of the

criminal justice system, and government in general, to accept equal responsibility for a safe society. In the last several years we have been remarkably successful in this country in achieving a much higher level of cooperation among the various agencies in law enforcement at the different levels of government. The next step is to try to promote a similar degree of cooperation with and among the other agencies who should be our allies in this effort to build a safer America. The opportunity is there, but it won't happen unless police officials around the country take the initiative and provide the leadership in bringing those various elements together. If we can bring together an expanded network of criminal justice professionals who are willing to seek the progress and improvement demonstrated by law enforcement through the past several years, the prospects for policing in the 1990's, and more particularly the potential for a safer America in the next decade, will be materially enhanced.

**Stephens:**

## Curbing illegal guns

Continued from Page 8

checks on handgun applicants. While it is true there are some associated costs, they are justified when compared to the devastation caused by violent crimes, the cost to society, and the expense of police resources allocated to crimes that have already been committed. We in law enforcement have only recently broken from our traditional reactive role to become more proactive in our thinking. Forum members continue to encourage progressive policing practices, which include the establishment of measures to prevent citizens from becoming victims. I believe that local police will utilize the time provided by a waiting period to disrupt, to an appreciable degree, the flow of handguns to the criminal community.

There has also been some concern expressed regarding the use of these applications by the police as a means for maintaining a registry of firearms. This legislation, in fact, provides for the destruction of these documents. Forum members are not "anti-gun" and see no reason why these applications should or would be saved. The legislation appropriately provides that law enforcement agencies will dispose of records after 60 days if the purchase or transfer is not prohibited.

Further, some have argued that this is not going to keep criminals from obtaining handguns and that a "cooling off" period does not guarantee that suicides and crimes of passion will be preempted.

While it is true that a waiting period is no panacea for handgun-related violence, it is a step in the right direction. When combined with tougher sentencing and other remedies, it can be an effective avenue for preventing some of the handgun deaths and accidents that police face on a daily basis. How ludicrous it is to argue that because a measure is less than a complete cure, it is useless to employ. Law enforcement does what it can to protect and serve its communities. We don't eliminate drunk-driving checkpoints simply because they don't deter everyone from drinking and driving. It is our hope that the adoption of a national waiting period would result in the reduction of handgun sales and transfers to individuals who are prohibited from possessing a firearm.

In 1985, handguns were the cause of 75 percent of all police officer deaths. Sadly, the numbers of those we remember during police memorial week grows each year. And what can we offer the survivors and friends of these law enforcement officers? We offer families a modest death benefit payment and sincere condolences for those who have suffered the loss of a loved one. It is time we did more to assure them and the multitude of citizens who have been victimized, or fear becoming victims, that steps are being taken to prevent similar tragedies. We have an opportunity to keep those who are deemed to be of danger to our society or themselves from gaining easy access to handguns. This is an opportunity we should grasp.

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# Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

## Crime in London: a Bobby's memoir

Crime in London.  
By Gilbert Kelland.  
London: The Bodley Head, 1986.  
309 pp., \$19.95.

By Donal E. J. Mac Namara  
Visiting Distinguished Professor of Criminal Justice  
California State University  
San Jose, Calif.

Gilbert Kelland joined the London Metropolitan Police in 1946, after service in the Fleet Air Arm during World War II. Thirty

years later, due to his successful investigation of widespread corruption in the Obscene Publications Squad (the Humphreys Inquiry), he was appointed Assistant Commissioner (Crime), commanding the Met's 3,500 detectives. More than half of this book (and by far the better half) is devoted to the details of the corruption inquiries and Kelland's effective organization and management strategies, which, by the time of his retirement in 1984, had restored some of

C-Division's lost luster.

Students of comparative police systems will find much of interest in Kelland's description of his early days on the force, particularly his comments on training, promotion policies, the selection of detectives and assignments to the high-crime areas of London. Actually, although he served in some of London's roughest, toughest districts and describes several crime problems, there is little hard data as to crime incidence and crime rates, and even

less information as to clearance and conviction rates. But what he does say is informative, interesting and valuable, with many of his comments readily applicable to policing problems in other jurisdictions.

However it is for those who are seriously interested in eliminating — or, perhaps more realistically, reducing to the minimum — police corruption that Kelland's memoir is most useful. He quotes Talleyrand's judgment of the Bourbons: "They have learned nothing and forgotten nothing" — to illustrate his point that repeated investigations and the imprisonment of many CID officers over the years going back to the 19th century (see Dilnot's "Trial of the Detectives" about the scandal in the 1870's) had resulted in no new policies designed to prevent recurrence. Moreover, he remarks *en passant* that the Knapp Commission made a similar finding as to corrupt practices in the New York City Police Department.

Kelland's seven years as crime chief saw several new investigations resulting in the rooting out

of corruption in the Drugs Squad, and his high standing with Met Commissioner David McNee enabled him to make many changes in personnel and structure which, in the opinion of both the press and professional commentators, greatly reduced the potential for the kinds of systematic corruption all too frequently discovered and disclosed to a "shocked" public by the investigative press or by non-police agencies.

In only two areas did I find Kelland to be somewhat less than objective: the botched "Operation Countryman," which involved both City of London and London Met detectives charged with corruption, and his discussion of the Anti-Terrorist Branch and Special Branch activities against Irish nationalists in England (this latter to be expected considering the long history of hostile Anglo-Irish relationships). About all other controversial matters he writes clearly, fully and objectively, and has given us a fine addition to the extensive and growing literature on the British police.

## 700 years of urban crime, in microcosm through the experience of an English city

Crime in Sheffield.  
By J. P. Bean.  
Sheffield, England: Sheffield City Libraries, 1987.  
6.95 pounds sterling.

By Philip John Stead  
Dean of Graduate Studies (ret.)  
John Jay College  
of Criminal Justice  
New York, N.Y.

Sheffield, the British steel center, long darkening the day with its smoke and painting the night crimson with its fires, is one of England's largest cities, with more than half a million people. Hard, skilled work over the generations has produced strong characters, and if the Sheffielder has any particular traits of personality, they are probably independence and intransigence.

Mr. Bean's conspectus of the city's crime through the years may well lead the reader to some such conclusion. He describes law enforcement from its feudal days to the modern systems of justice and police, a treatment designed for the general reader, happily free from the smothering apparatus of notes and references that a more academic approach might have produced.

Americans, always prone to think too highly of Britain's peaceful proclivities, may be surprised by the recurrent outbreaks of public disorder — socioeconomic, political and just plain hooligan — in the city and its environs, and also by the evidence of crime that is "organized" to different degrees. In this connection, it may be remarked that Mr. Bean's previous book, "The Sheffield Gang Wars" (D&D Publications, P.O. Box 225, Sheffield, 1981), made a valuable contribution to the history of British crime by putting in proper perspective the police operations against gambling gangs in the 1920's. Less surprising, alas, is the modern surge of drug-related and violent criminality, and also of white-collar offenses. In the course of his story, the author portrays some of Sheffield's outstanding offenders, in particular the gifted and grotesque Charles Peace, and reports success and lapses on the part of the police.

The reader with an adult interest in the subject will find here a graphic evocation of 700 years of urban crime, focused on its evolution in a single and very individual city. The writing is clear and natural, and the illustrations complement it effectively.

No doubt the article on deadly force will arouse some heated arguments, and it should be essential reading for those entering the police service. Indeed, each essay provides any number of issues that are central to law enforcement today. The editors have done a journeyman-like job of integrating the material, and the result is a book that belongs in the hands of individuals at all levels of law enforcement, from recruit to policy-maker.

whether or not undercover work is inherently ethical. And Lawrence Sherman's piece on the ethics of deception in criminal investigations raises fascinating questions as well as some interesting proposals for policy debate.

No doubt the article on deadly force will arouse some heated arguments, and it should be essential reading for those entering the police service. Indeed, each essay provides any number of issues that are central to law enforcement today.

The editors have done a journeyman-like job of integrating the material, and the result is a book that belongs in the hands of individuals at all levels of law enforcement, from recruit to policy-maker.

## Police Ethics:

Hard Choices in Law Enforcement

Edited by  
William C. Heffernan  
and  
Timothy Stroup

"This book is a major contribution to the body of information about police ethics. The issues raised in these essays are ones which the police must address with as much knowledge and reflection as possible."

— Patrick V. Murphy

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### Hard choices:

## Policing's ethical dilemmas

Police Ethics: Hard Choices in Law Enforcement.  
William C. Heffernan and Timothy Stroup, eds.  
New York, N.Y.: The John Jay Press, 1986.  
218 pp. \$16.95.

By Harold Smith  
University of Illinois at Chicago

In a time when ethics and conduct are major topics of discussion on the national level, this collection of essays makes an important contribution and focus for debate on an issue that strikes at the heart of law enforcement.

The anthology is drawn from a series of previously unpublished papers presented at a symposium held at John Jay College of Criminal Justice, and the authors represent a broad range of experience and views.

The central theme of the book is one of the principles of conduct that govern individuals and groups in police work. Police discretion,

deception, deadly force and affirmative action are covered in some detail and, unlike most books in this area, the authors analyze many of the various conflicts facing police officers in a world that has its own unique set of standards. For example: What are the dilemmas of an honest police officer who is aware of corruption? How does he or she cope in an environment that overlooks such transgressions? (It is important, too, to recognize that such dilemmas are not unique to the police world. After all, it is just as rare to find a doctor or lawyer who is anxious to testify against colleagues.)

Many of the essays provide thought-provoking analysis without preaching, and in a manner that will inspire some interesting debate. For this reason alone, the book has particular relevance for training and educational programs. One of the authors, Gary Marx, provides an interesting list of "justifications" for undercover work, asking

### On The Record:

"Where is human nature so weak as in the bookstore?"

— Henry Ward Beecher



# Jobs

**State Trooper.** The Michigan State Police is accepting applications for the position of State Trooper I. Applicants must be U.S. citizens and Michigan residents for one year prior to taking the written exam. Applicants must also possess a valid Michigan driver's license and be of good moral character (no felony convictions).

Other qualifications include: age between 21 and 36; height proportionate to weight; vision 20/50 correctable to 20/20; possess high school diploma or the equivalent.

All applicants must take a comprehensive written exam and six-event agility test. Other testing includes a physical exam and oral interview.

Starting salary is \$9.58 per hour, increasing to \$12.17 per hour after one year. Benefits include life, health, dental and optical insurance; 13 days paid vacation; 11 paid holidays; overtime pay for court time and holidays; uniforms furnished by department.

For more details, contact: Special Programs Section Office, Michigan State Police, 714 South Harrison Road, East Lansing, MI 48823.

**Police Officers.** The Largo, Fla., Police Department is accepting applications on a continuous basis. The 105-member police department serves a Gulf Coast community of approximately 65,000 residents.

Applicants must be U.S. citizens of good moral character with no felony convictions involving moral turpitude. In addition, applicants must be at least 19 years old, in excellent health, with weight proportionate to height and vision not worse than 20/50 uncorrected. Applicants must have at least 45 college credit hours (60 hours as of Oct. 1, 1987).

Pre-employment screening includes written exam, physical agility test, physical exam, polygraph, psychological evaluation, oral interview and extensive background investigation.

Starting salary is \$18,012 per year, plus educational incentive pay and excellent fringe benefits.

For more information, write or call: David L. Deskins, Professional Standards Officer, Largo Police Department, 100 E. Bay Drive, Largo, FL 33540. (813) 586-2666.

Chief of Police, Lawrence, Kan., (population 56,000), a city with a

diversified economy including a major university campus, is seeking an experienced administrator to run a department with 95 full-time employees (80 sworn).

The position requires extensive law enforcement experience with at least five years in a responsible supervisory or administrative capacity. Applicants must demonstrate strong leadership qualities, extensive knowledge of modern police administration and an ability to be innovative in the delivery of police services. A degree in law enforcement or a related area is preferred, but candidates with extensive law enforcement experience, schooling and training will receive equal review.

To apply, send letter of application and resume to: Personnel, P.O. Box 708, Lawrence, KS 66044. Deadline for applications is Aug. 21. AA/EOE.

**Instructor.** Miami-Dade Community College is seeking a specialist to teach behavioral topics to criminal justice practitioners. (Examples of such courses may include stress management, crisis intervention, interpersonal skills, interaction with juveniles, disturbed per-

sons, etc.)

Candidates should have experience with criminal justice agencies and in teaching at the college level. A master's degree in human behavior, psychology or a related field is required. A doctorate is preferred.

Salary is based on academic rank, which is determined by education and experience. Position includes a liberal benefits package.

To apply, send two copies of resume, academic credentials and three letters of reference to: Personnel Services, 11380 N.W. 27th Ave., Miami, FL 33167. AA/EOE.

**Traffic Records Systems and Training Specialist.** Virginia Commonwealth University is seeking an individual for appointment to the staff of its Transportation Safety Training Center, with university faculty status.

Successful candidate will provide traffic crash records expertise necessary to assist the state and its localities in highway safety problem identification and program development at the state and local level.

The position requires an in-

dividual with a master's degree in administration of justice, public safety, public administration or a closely related field; demonstrated knowledge/experience with IBM or IBM-clone microcomputer and database management software. Experience with BASIC programming language, experience in law enforcement, traffic engineering or other related safety field desired. Successful applicant will be adept in planning and implementing training programs, proficient in public speaking and willing to travel extensively throughout the state. Salary range is \$21,000 to \$28,000, depending on qualifications.

To apply, send resume before Aug. 24 to: Robert J. Breitenbach, Chairman, Search Committee, Transportation Safety Training Center, 816 W. Franklin St., Box 2017, Richmond, VA 23284. AA/EOE.

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## Dallas PD gets new peacemaker

Continued from Page 3

insensitively by police, and all the incidents in which they feel they were "suppressed."

Said Williams: "If you think of George Wallace, when he stood in the doors of the University of Alabama, the people who were protecting him were the police. If you think of Martin Luther King, when he marched for civil rights for all people, the people who were suppressing and trying to keep that from spearheading and going at the speed it should have was the police."

Those examples are not quickly forgotten, Williams asserted, and such memories can evoke genuine fury on the part of minorities, said

Williams. "Police have to carry out those orders and so when people think back, they see police as the suppressor."

Williams' ultimate goal is to deal both with the internal and external problems of the police department.

One of those problems, he said, involves minority officers achieving higher ranks. "If you think of the number of minority officers we actually have as police, 286 out of 2,100, you don't have to be a genius to figure out that that is not where it should be at this point."

The first black officer was hired by the Dallas Police Department in 1947, and since then only five

black officers have retired from the department. "You can say something's wrong here," Williams observed.

Out in the community, Williams said he will try periodically to identify those officers who are not as sensitive to the needs of the black community as they should be, and bring them to the attention of Chief Prince. "We will either transfer them or teach them whatever skills they need so that they will use more sensitivity in these areas, or do whatever it takes to have someone there who cares what happens to the beat he or she is supposed to serve."

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# Upcoming Events

## OCTOBER

- 1-2. **Defense Against Electronic Eavesdropping.** Presented by Ross Engineering Inc. To be held in Las Vegas.
- 1-2. **Use of Force: In Defense of Officers & Agencies.** Presented by Criminal Justice Consulting Services. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$250.
- 1-2. **Dispatchers' Stress & Burnout Reduction.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. To be held in Wilmington, Del. Fee: \$250.
- 5-6. **Recognizing & Identifying Hazardous Materials.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$265.
- 5-7. **Administration, Management & Supervision of the Field Training Officer Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Tampa, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 5-7. **Managing the Internal Affairs Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 5-7. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Oklahoma City. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).
- 5-7. **Investigation of Child Abuse & Sexual Exploitation.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville, Tenn.
- 5-9. **Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$575.
- 5-9. **Vehicle Dynamics.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 5-9. **Design & Development of Physical Fitness Programs.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas.
- 5-9. **Video Production for Police.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$450.
- 5-9. **Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$300.

- 5-9. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Des Moines, Iowa. Fee: \$445.
- 5-9. **Drug Unit Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 5-9. **Administering the DWI Program.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 5-Dec. 11. **School of Police Staff & Command.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$1,800.
- 6-7. **Deadly Force & Judgmental Shooting.** Presented by the Pan Am Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$175.
- 7-9. **Bicycle Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 7-9. **Practical Crime Analysis.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$265.
9. **4th Annual Justice, Safety & Loss Prevention Conference.** Presented by Eastern Kentucky University, College of Law Enforcement. To be held in Richmond, Ky.
- 10-12. **Street Survival II.** Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Cincinnati. Fee: \$110 (all three days); \$75 (first two days only); \$50 (third day only).
- 12-16. **Police Traffic Radar Instructor.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$350.
- 12-16. **Police Executive Development I.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$300.
- 12-16. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Tempe, Ariz. Fee: \$445.
- 12-16. **Narcotic Identification & Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 12-23. **Supervision of Police Personnel.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.

- 12-23. **Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Franklin, Tenn. Fee: \$400 (Tennessee officers); \$500 (others).
- 12-23. **Criminal Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Austin, Tex. Fee: \$695 (\$790 after July 1).
- 12-23. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$580.
- 12-23. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$650.
- 12-23. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 13-14. **Chemical Munitions & Riot Agents.** Presented by Executech Corp. To be held in Mentor, Ohio. Fee: \$225.
- 13-16. **Police/Media Relations.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 14-16. **Perspectives on Modern Police Supervisory Practices.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 14-16. **Planning, Design & Construction of Police Facilities.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Phoenix.
- 14-16. **Decoy, Stakeout & Surveillance Operations.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 19-20. **Residential Security.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 19-21. **Investigation of Economic/White Collar Crime.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville, Tenn.
- 19-21. **Robbery/Burglary Investigation.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 19-23. **Supervising Civilians in Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.

- 19-30. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction I.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$700.
- 19-Nov. 11. **School of Police Supervision.** Presented by the Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$300 (SLEI members); \$500 (nonmembers).
- 20-22. **Preparing for Extortion/Kidnap/Hoisting Situations.** Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Fee: \$150.
- 20-22. **Surveillance Expo 87.** Presented by the ComSec Association. To be held in New Carrollton, Md.
- 20-23. **Advanced (Computer-Aided) Intelligence Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Santa Barbara, Calif. Fee: \$676.
- 22-23. **Premises Survey & Security Planning.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$385.
- 22-23. **Contemporary Terrorism.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$350.
- 22-23. **Improvised Explosive Devices & Bomb Traps.** Presented by Executech Corp. Fee: \$175.
- 22-23. **Drug Abuse in the Workplace.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 24-29. **Annual Conference of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.** To be held in Toronto, Ontario.
- 26-28. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates Inc. To be held in Omaha, Neb. Fee: \$450.
- 26-28. **Basic Program: Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$350.
- 26-30. **Comprehensive Police Fleet Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 26-30. **Strategic Reaction Team Training I.** Presented by the Pan Am Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$425.
- 26-30. **Tactical Weapons.** Presented by Executech Corp. Fee: \$350.
- 26-30. **Financial Manipulation Analysis.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Miami, Fla. Fee: \$445.
- 26-Nov. 6. **At-Scene Traffic Accident Investigation & Traffic Homicide Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 26-Nov. 20. **Police Traffic Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$810.
- 26-Nov. 20. **Principles of Police Management.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$810.
- 29-30. **Advanced Program: Fine-Tuning Your Skills in Understanding Body Movement in the Interview/Interrogation Process.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$325.
- 29-30. **Perspectives on Federal Contract Fraud.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$395.
- 29-30. **Intrusion Detection Systems.** Presented by the University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education. Fee: \$375.
- 30-Nov. 1. **Defensive/Precision Driving.** Presented by the Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center. To be held in Jackson, Mich. Fee: \$300.

- 2-4. **Bicycle Law Enforcement.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$295.
- 2-4. **Special Weapons & Tactics.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Tucson.
- 2-4. **Managing the Property & Evidence Function.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Nashville, Tenn.
- 2-4. **The Reid Technique of Interviewing & Interrogation.** Presented by John E. Reid & Associates. To be held in Los Angeles. Fee: \$450.
- 2-6. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Oklahoma City, Okla. Fee: \$445.
- 2-6. **Investigation of Sex Crimes.** Presented by the Southern Police Institute. To be held in Las Vegas. Fee: \$300.
- 2-6. **Advanced Firearms Instructor Training.** Presented by the Pan Am Institute of Public Service. To be held in Gainesville, Ga. Fee: \$415.
- 2-6. **Police Budgeting.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 2-6. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Richmond, Va. Fee: \$445.
- 2-6. **Traffic Accident Reconstruction II.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$450.
- 2-6. **Law Enforcement Fitness Instructor Certification.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.
- 2-6. **Profiling & the Serial Murderer.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$375.
- 2-13. **Armed Forces Traffic Management & Accident Prevention.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$550.
4. **Executive Institute for Suburban Police Chiefs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$350.
- 4-5. **Managing Field Training Officer Programs.** Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$225.
- 4-6. **Assessor Training.** Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Atlanta.
- 5-9. **Meeting of the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies Inc.** To be held in Rochester, N.Y.
- 8-14. **Providing Protective Services.** Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$2,300.
- 9-12. **Clandestine Laboratory Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 9-13. **Automated Crime Analysis.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 9-13. **Photography in Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$395.
- 9-13. **Analytical Investigation Methods.** Presented by Anacapa Sciences Inc. To be held in Rockville, Md. Fee: \$445.
- 9-13. **Police Motorcycle Rider Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$575.
- 9-13. **Police Traffic Commander Seminar.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$350.
- 9-20. **Crime Prevention Technology & Programming.** Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$580.
- 9-20. **Advanced Traffic Accident Investigation.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$475.
- 9-20. **Executive Protective Services.** Presented by Pan Am Institute of Public Service. Fee: \$1,200.
- 9-20. **Police Motorcycle Instructor Course.** Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$1,000.
- 11-13. **Second Annual Training Symposium.** Sponsored by the North American Association of Wardens & Superintendents. To be held in Lexington, Ky. Fee: \$25.

## For further information...

Anacapa Sciences Inc., 901 Olive Street, P.O. Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102-0519. (805) 966-6157.

Broward County Organized Crime Centre, P.O. Box 2505, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33303. (305) 564-0833.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062. 1-800-323-0037.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Criminal Justice Consulting Services, 7938 Southeast Highway 40, Tecumseh, KS 66542. (913) 379-5130.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 2025 Arlington Avenue, Toledo, OH 43609. (419) 382-5665.

Eastern Kentucky University, College of Law Enforcement, Stratton 467, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1978.

Executech Corporation, Advanced Training Programs Division, 7510 Tyler Blvd., Mentor, OH 44060-5404. (216) 942-7350.

Florida Crime Prevention Training In-

stitute, Florida Attorney General's Office, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32399-1050. (904) 487-3712.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Institute of Police Technology & Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 948-0922; (800) 638-4085.

Kent State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Kent, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 655-2906.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

North American Association of Wardens and Superintendents, c/o Training Resource Center, Department of Correctional Services, Eastern Kentucky University, 202 Perkins, Richmond, KY 40475. (606) 622-1497.

Pan Am Institute of Public Service, 601 Broad Street, S.E., Gainesville, GA 30501. 1-800-235-4723 (out of state); 1-800-633-6681 (in Georgia).

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania

State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (814) 863-0262.

Police Foundation, Police Liability Assistance Network, Attn: Sheila Bodner, 1001 22nd Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037. (202) 833-1460.

John E. Reid & Associates, 250 South Wacker Drive, Suite 1100, Chicago, IL 60606. (312) 876-1600.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Ross Engineering Inc., 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710. (301) 831-8400.

Southern Michigan Law Enforcement Training Center, Attn: David Locke, Training Coordinator, 2111 Emmons Road, Jackson, MI 49201. (517) 787-0800, ext. 326.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 588-6561.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Surveillance Expo 87, Attn: Shirley Henschel, 9306 Wire Ave., Suite 701, Silver Spring, MD 20901. (301) 588-3929.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, Attn: Jacob Haber, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 573-4440.



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From California to New York, organized crime is taking on a new and distinctly Oriental look, as Chinese, Japanese and Vietnamese gangs grow stronger, mostly by preying on their own ethnic groups. Police are alert, but troubled.

**See Page 1.**



DC cops reclaim streets from drug dealers, one block at a time	1	Experts disagree on the impact of Supreme Court's hypnosis ruling	7
The push-pin map meets up with the computer age	1	Forum: Attorney General Meese looks ahead to policing in the 1990's	8
Police departments in northern Kentucky learn to talk to each other, by TV	3	Interview: The police director of Athens International Airport	9